

OCTOBER, 1884.



EDITORIAL.		PAGE.		PAGE.
FINANCIAL—ANNUAL MEETING.....	289	WHAT THEY DO WITH IT, by Prof. R. C. Hitchcock.....	307	
VOTING MEMBERS—GREAT ASSEMBLIES..	290	THE CHINESE.		
PARAGRAPH—INDIAN LEGISLATION.....	291	CHINESE PUNISHMENT; CHINESE SLAVE		
MENDI MISSION AFFAIRS—JOHN BROWN		GIRL (cuts).....	309	
STEAMER.....	294	THE HEATHEN CHINEE IN SAN FRANCISCO.....	309	
BENEFACCTIONS.....	295	BUREAU OF WOMAN'S WORK.		
GENERAL NOTES.....	296	ANNUAL MEETING.....	310	
EGYPTIAN FAMILY (cut).....	297	WORK AMONG CHINESE WOMEN. Rev. W. C. Pond.....	311	
THE SOUTH.		CHILDREN'S PAGE.		
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, by Supt. Salisbury.....	299	WHAT FOR, WHY?.....	313	
INDUSTRIAL WORK AND LITERARY TRAINING, by Prof. E. C. Silsby.....	302	RECEIPTS.....	314	
A TOUGALOO STUDENT'S ORATION.....	304	CONSTITUTION.....	318	
FARM SCENE IN TEXAS (cut).....	305			

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

Rooms, 56 Reade Street.

Price 50 Cents a Year, in Advance.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. WM. B. WASHBURN, LL.D., Mass.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—REV. M. E. STRIEBY, D. D., 56 Reade Street, N. Y.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COLLECTION.—REV. JAMES POWELL, D. D., 56 Reade Street, N. Y.

TREASURER.—H. W. HUBBARD, Esq., 56 Reade Street, N. Y.

AUDITORS.—WM. A. NASH, W. H. ROGERS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN H. WASHBURN, Chairman; A. P. FOSTER, Secretary; LYMAN ABBOTT, A. S. BARNES, J. R. DANFORTH, CLINTON B. FISK, S. B. HALLIDAY, EDWARD HAWES, SAMUEL HOLMES, CHARLES A. HULL, SAMUEL S. MARPLES, CHARLES L. MEAD, S. H. VIRGIN, WM. H. WARD, J. L. WITHROW.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

Rev. C. L. WOODWORTH, D.D., Boston.

Rev. G. D. PIKE, D.D., Hartford.

REV. CHARLES W. SHELTON, Chicago.

COMMUNICATIONS

relating to the work of the Association may be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary; those relating to the collecting fields, to the District Secretaries; letters for the Editor of the "American Missionary," to Rev. G. D. Pike, D. D., at the New York Office; letters for the Bureau of Woman's Work, to Miss D. E. Emerson, at the New York Office.

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

may be sent to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 56 Reade Street, New York, or, when more convenient, to either of the Branch Offices, 21 Congregational House, Boston, Mass., or 112 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. A payment of thirty dollars at one time constitutes a Life Member.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

"I BEQUEATH to my executor (or executors) the sum of ——— dollars, in trust, to pay the same in ——— days after my decease to the person who, when the same is payable, shall act as Treasurer of the 'American Missionary Association,' of New York City, to be applied, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Association, to its charitable uses and purposes." The Will should be attested by three witnesses.

AUBURN LADIES' INSTITUTE,

For a Limited Number of Boarders.

1855. AUBURN, N. Y. 1884.

The distinguishing characteristics of this Institution invite the judgment of the most exacting patrons.

Catalogues, stating special provision for health and recreation of Boarding Pupils, sent on application to

MORTIMER L. BROWNE, A. M., Principal.

(From Professors in Auburn Theological Seminary.)

"It is a family school, in which the care and discipline are parental *in fact*, and not in name only. The religious influences are of the happiest character.

"For parents who desire a solid, well-balanced education for their daughters, under highly agreeable surroundings, with every advantage for physical health and social improvement, we believe there is no better school to be found."

(Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Chicago, Ill.)

"From personal knowledge, the Auburn Ladies' Institute is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was established."

(Rev. Dr Beard, American Chapel, Paris, France.)

"Its exceptional high standing is well deserved. It secured to my daughter careful home influence, and conscientious religious instruction, with exalting ideas of study and of culture.

"I especially approve its plan for daily outdoor exercise, and for regular riding, both in summer and in winter."



HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

(LIQUID.)

FOR DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL AND PHYSICAL
EXHAUSTION, NERVOUSNESS, DIMINISHED VITALITY, URINARY
DIFFICULTIES, ETC.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTION OF

Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

There seems to be no difference of opinion in high medical authority of the value of phosphoric acid, and no preparation has ever been offered to the public which seems to so happily meet the general want as this.

It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste.

No danger can attend its use.

Its action will harmonize with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only.

Prices reasonable. Pamphlet giving further particulars mailed free on application.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,

Providence, R. I.,

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

VOL. XXXVIII.

OCTOBER, 1884.

No. 10.

American Missionary Association.

FINANCIAL—LAST WORD.

Our receipts for the eleven months ending August 31st were, from collections and donations, \$177,382.21, and from legacies \$40,558.18, making the total receipts \$217,940.39. The increase, as compared with last year, has been \$5,156.16 from collections. There has been a decrease of \$49,795.72 from legacies, making the total decrease of receipts to August 31st \$44,639.56.

There is yet time to overcome this decrease and secure the amount needed to save the Association from debt, if our friends will respond promptly to this our most earnest appeal.

The obligations of October will require the collections then made, so, as usual, our books will close with the remittances of September.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association will be held in Salem, Mass., beginning in the Tabernacle Church at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, October 21, and closing Thursday evening, October 23.

The sermon will be preached by Rev. Geo. Leon Walker, D. D., of Hartford, on Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

The people of Salem will welcome to their homes the officers and life members of the Association; also the delegates from the churches, and, so far as possible, the friends who may attend the meetings.

Applications for hospitality should be addressed to Mr. Henry J. Pratt, 62 Lafayette Street, Salem, Mass.

With the topics which will come up for examination and discussion, and the able list of speakers already promised, we can hardly fail of a large and interesting meeting.

VOTING MEMBERS.

By our new Constitution it will be observed that the following persons are entitled to vote at the annual meetings of this Association : Members of evangelical churches who have been constituted life members by the payment of \$30 into its treasury, with the written declaration at the time or times of payment that the sum is to be applied to constitute a designated person a life member, such membership beginning sixty days after the payment ; delegates chosen to attend the annual meeting by evangelical churches which have within a year contributed to the funds of the Association, such churches being entitled to send two delegates each. Each State Conference or Association is also entitled to send two delegates. Such delegates are members of the Association for the year for which they were appointed.

We sincerely urge our patrons to avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to participate in the management of the trusts of this Association, hoping that by so doing they will share more fully in the responsibility of its work and become more helpful in furthering its development in years to come.

GREAT ASSEMBLIES.

From earliest times but few causes of acknowledged importance have been promoted without the agency of great assemblies. On such occasions, prophets, orators or sages have enunciated great principles, imparted information, sounded the alarm, urged the call of duty, and exhorted to devotion to the common welfare. Large concourses of people met to consider the concerns of human destiny, are an ordained instrumentality in the government of the world. The opportunity they afford to see eye to eye, to feel the currents of sympathy which run from heart to heart, and to measure the rising tide of feeling as an attentive audience is lifted to a higher plane of thought and sentiment by some earnest advocate of weighty purposes, is not found outside of great assemblies. What is worst may be promoted without the agency of a throng of people or the public teacher ; but that which is best needs what is incident to the vast congregation for its highest interest. So long as mankind are governed in their conduct as at present, those who live for others, and especially those who would promote the interest of religion, must not lose sight of these facts. Perhaps never till our times has the highest utility of great assemblies been reached. There have been religious gatherings throughout all history—occasions when the people have been warned and instructed as to their immediate and personal duty, revival meetings, when hundreds and thousands have turned their hearts to God ; but these occasions have chiefly concerned individuals in attendance, the people met to learn what they must do to be saved more especially than what

they ought to do to save others. Just here is seen the distinctive feature of our great missionary gatherings, and how they differ from others the world has known. They are composed of people of the best type of character and show an advance in the right direction. They by no means supersede the necessity of others, but supplement and complete what others have begun. The annual meetings of the Church Missionary Society and of the London Missionary Society at London, and those of the American Board and the American Missionary Association in this country, to say nothing of other meetings, are peculiar to the century, certainly so when measured by the numbers of people in attendance and the deep interest awakened. No person who consults the welfare of the souls of others can afford to miss the strength and the inspiration they impart. Two such meetings are to be held by the Congregationalists this autumn, one at Columbus, O., and the other at Salem, Mass, and we can ask but few things of the friends of missions which we believe would be more helpful to the great work of the world's redemption than their personal participation in these great assemblies.

The interest in industrial education has steadily advanced since the close of the war. This is due somewhat to the new condition of affairs in the Southern States. The idea of connecting industrial work with literary training was developed at Hampton from the first, and has been fast growing in favor at other institutions established by the A. M. A. at the South. We give in this number of the *MISSIONARY* a valuable paper on the subject by our Superintendent of Education, and also a communication from Prof. E. C. Silsby, of Selma, Ala., who has studied the question on the field since emancipation. Our readers may hope to hear more from Prof. Salisbury on this topic in our next number.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

SOME HOPEFUL GAIN MADE BY THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

PROF. C. C. PAINTER, SEC. NAT. ED. COM.

A gentleman from Florida came to Washington during the past winter with an appeal to the Commissioner of Public Lands, from a decision of his local office, which was adverse to the right of an Indian to enter land under the Homestead law. This Indian, when a very young child, was captured by some soldiers, who had killed his parents, and was adopted and brought up by this gentleman as his own child. After completing his education he entered a homestead in his native State, but was refused a certificate on the ground that he was an *Indian who had never broken away from his tribal relations*.

That he was an Indian could not be disputed; that he had broken away

from his tribal relations could not be maintained, for such relations he had never sustained, and so the case was hung up in the Land Office while officials were wrestling with its perplexities, not being able to find a precedent to justify a ruling adverse to that of the local office.

It is gratifying to find in the Indian Appropriation Bill which was approved July 4th, 1884, the following item :

"To enable the Seminole Indians, now in Florida, to obtain homesteads upon the public lands and establish themselves thereon, six thousand dollars."

Whether this will be limited to such as have "broken away from tribal relations," and whether burdensome, if not impossible, proof will be demanded that an Indian making application for a certificate of entry is a "Seminole" "now living in the State," remains to be seen. No technicality that can be used escapes those who maintain that it never has been, and, therefore, never can be the policy of the government to treat the Indian as a citizen, or as eligible to any of the rights of a citizen.

It is very gratifying, also, to find in this same appropriation bill passed by the present Congress this clause, applicable to all Indians :

"That such Indians as may now be located on public lands, or as may, hereafter, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or otherwise, so locate, may avail themselves of the provisions of the homestead laws as fully and to the same extent as may now be done by citizens of the United States; and to aid such Indians in making selections of homesteads, and the necessary proofs at the proper land offices, one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated; but no fees or commissions shall be charged on account of such entries or proofs. All patents therefor shall be of the legal effect, and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus entered for the period of twenty-five years, in trust for the sole benefit and use of the Indian by whom such entry shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his widow and heirs, according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located, and at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian, or his widow and heirs as aforesaid, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever."

This it is hoped will prove so definite and conclusive that even a clerk in the department will not be able to defeat the good intentions of the Commissioner by brandishing before his timid eyes the long array of precedents with which the files of the office fairly and fiercely bristle.

A few years since, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs said that nearly all the serious crimes committed in the Indian country are traceable directly to the selling of whisky to the Indian, that if the sale could be utterly prohibited peace and quiet would almost uniformly prevail among them from the Mississippi to the Pacific; and urgently asked that a minimum penalty might be affixed to the law punishing those who sold to them, and that the clauses of section 2,139 Revised Statutes, which excepted an Indian in the Indian country and an army officer from the penalty of this law, might be stricken out. These clauses opened the door for the introduction of liquor, and provided that no offender should

receive more than a maximum penalty specified; it might be as much less than this as a partial court might decide, and the law was practically "made of no effect."

His prayer has had no answer until this last winter. This appropriation bill abolishes this clause of section 2,139:

"But it shall be a sufficient answer to any charge of introducing, or attempt to introduce liquor into the Indian country that the acts charged were done by order of, or under authority from the War Department, or any officer duly authorized thereto by the War Department."

It had been long since discovered that War-Department whisky was just as bad for an Indian as any other variety, and the repeal of this clause is a gain over which we may rejoice, but it is unfortunate that the other clauses were not also revised.

The increased appropriations for schools indicate an appreciation on the part of Congress of the fact that these people should be prepared for citizenship, but the gain in the amount of money given for this purpose does not measure the gain actually made. In addition to sums specifically given to schools named, the gross sum of \$575,000 is placed at the disposal of the department to be used at the discretion of the Secretary and Commissioner of Indian Affairs for this purpose.

The sum of \$25,000 appropriated to employ practical farmers in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding \$75 per month, which also is to be used where the department can best use it, is a most excellent piece of legislation, and is a long step in the right direction.

The passage, by the Senate, by a practically unanimous vote, of Senator Coke's bill for allotting lands under a protected title, and for the extension of the laws of the several States and Territories over the Indians, a bill which will doubtless also pass the House when it is reached, and the failure of any "job-bill" to pass, mark hopeful gains in legislation on Indian affairs. In the temper of both houses there was much to encourage the friend of the Indian that we shall, in the near future, reach the beginning of the end of this perplexing problem. Humane sentiments in regard to him prevailed, and the bitter ranter and declaimer not only failed to receive usual applause, but was surprised to find his utterances recoil upon himself.

This problem, from the necessities of the case, hastens to its solution, and is even now clearing itself of much that has hitherto embarrassed it. Immigration, the disappearance of the buffalo, the irresistible march of civilization, these are dealing the final blows to the reservation system, which has been the fruitful source of most of the difficulties which have surrounded this Indian question. This system gone, the game gone, the temptation to wrong the Indian gone, the temptation of the Indian to be a vagabond gone, and the necessity laid upon him to walk in the "new

way," it will require only common sense and a little humanity in our dealings with him to solve this hitherto perplexing problem.

MENDI MISSION AFFAIRS.

The following information relating to the Mendi Mission, which is at present conducted for the A. M. A. by the *United Brethren in Christ*, will be read with interest by the many friends of this work. Dr. D. K. Flickinger, its Secretary, writes :

In reply to your inquiries, I am glad to be able to say that the work at Mendi Mission has progressed quite successfully during the past year. There was repairing done to the saw mill, mission houses, school houses and chapels, amounting to over \$1,000. This was necessary to make them useful and preserve them from damage. The schools at Avery and Good Hope were much larger than formerly, having over 100 pupils in them, and the religious interests well maintained. There are 68 church members at these places, and large congregations, especially at Good Hope. Upwards of 50 towns adjacent to these stations were visited by the missionaries in charge and their assistants. By our system of itinerating, we are giving the Gospel to quite a large number of people. Rerds, Evans and Wilberforce with their wives gave their whole time to the work in connection with Mendi the past year, and last July Rev. Mr. Leshner and wife were transferred there. Out of the ten American missionaries we have in Africa, six are now at Mendi, meeting with encouraging success. Mr. Evans, on the first of July, went to Good Hope, and Mr. Leshner took his place at Avery. Our mission work in Africa is large and prosperous, and O how much we need money !

THE JOHN BROWN STEAMER.

We give herewith extracts from two communications in regard to the John Brown Steamer. The first is from Rev. Mr. Gomer, the colored Superintendent of the missions of the United Brethren; and the second from Rev. J. M. Leshner, one of the missionaries at the Mendi Mission. Mr. Gomer writes:

John Brown. That is the name of the steamer that the Sabbath-schools of the Congregational churches of America donated to the Mendi Mission, in West Africa. Those schools have done well—first, because it was just what the mission greatly needed; second, they denied themselves to bestow blessings on others. In this they did well. The John Brown is a real little beauty, just large enough and just small enough; a nice little cabin, everything in good taste. I must say to those who superintended the work, Oku-See (an every-day expression for, You do well). The John Brown sailed from Dartmouth to Freetown in a little over twenty days; calling in to Vigo and Teneriffe. It did well. Rev. J. M. Leshner and myself went to Freetown to meet the little ship the second day out. The breeze was strong and sharp, and the sea rough. We were carrying only a foresail. The becket at the very top of the mast gave way, the sail dropped, and for a few moments all was confusion. We drifted until the damage was repaired. After making three or four miles more the mast gave way at the mast-bench. Night was coming on and we just at Murphy. Mr. Billheimer knows the place, and knows what a fix we were in. It is the most dangerous place on all the coast. Every year boats are lost here. Our men behaved nobly; Captain Palmer did well. Poor Mrs. Faraler, the only

lady passenger, refused to take the seat I offered her, but chose a place where she got all the heavy seas that went over the boat. We put the main sail forward. In less than one half hour we were off again, and at seven o'clock we landed at Freetown wharf. In Freetown we shipped a crew of native seamen on the John Brown steamer, retaining the English engineer who had been engaged to remain on board three months after arriving on the coast. The morning of the 20th of June, at 6:30 A. M., we were off for Shaingay. The breeze was again against us. We had the boat Flickinger and the ship's boat in tow, yet at 3 P. M. we were alongside the new stone pier at Shaingay. We did well. We can not express our thanks to God and those dear people for this gift to Mendi Mission which we have the use of. Truly, God has done well by us. Will not all the Christians who read this article unite their earnest prayers to God for his blessings on this mission-work and on the John Brown? Prayer, earnest prayer from Christians is what we greatly need and what this mission must have, and victory is ours.

WHAT REV. J. H. LESHER SAYS.

On the morning of the 16th Brother Gomer and myself boarded the "John Brown," and found the same very nicely arranged for our work here. Brother Flickinger deserves much credit for his work in planning and securing such a suitable craft, and Brother Billheimer for fitting the same up so substantially for sea use. The Sabbath-schools of the Congregational Church which raised the funds to secure this much-needed vessel deserve the title, "faithful servants." By this act of charity they have conferred a blessing upon the poor missionaries, who were exposed to peril by traveling in small boats. Brother and Sister Gomer, who have stood the storms in this mission-field over thirteen years already, can relate instances where, on account of head-winds and rough sea, they were laid up between Shaingay and Freetown for weeks. At last this inconvenience is ended. Many thanks to all interested in giving us such good accommodations.

On the morning of the 19th inst. we left Freetown for Shaingay. The sky was clear—similar to a nice spring day after a shower of rain in America. Going at the rate of eight miles an hour was soul-cheering to all. When yet afar off from Shaingay, we were detected by those who were anxiously waiting to see the great wonder, "John Brown." As we drew near we saw that a host of people had gathered upon the banks and the wharf ready to salute us. As we came closer to shore, guns and pistols were discharged, and not a few at that. The Drumanchor turned out in their full attire and produced splendid music. I never saw a class of people more happy and delighted than these were when the "John Brown" arrived.

BENEFACTIONS.

The late Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass., bequeathed \$10,000 to the Free Institute of Industrial Science.

Jacob Tome, a rich banker of Port Deposit, Pa., has given \$25,000 to build a new scientific building at Dickinson College, and is expected to found a scientific department.

Among the recent gifts to the General Theological Library, Boston, are donations of \$500 each from Mr. W. O. Grover and Mr. H. H. Hunnewell.

Mr. Frederick Layton, of Milwaukee, is about to erect an art museum for that city at a cost of \$100,000.

Hon. John Patton, of Curwensville, Pa., who gave \$10,000 to erect a public school in Curwensville, has given \$1,000 toward the endowment of Dickinson Seminary, in Williamsport, Pa.

Mr. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., has authorized the expenditure of \$35,000 for the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering, Cornell University. Mr. Sibley has also given \$8,000 to duplicate the set of models in machine construction executed under the orders of the German Government at Berlin, and has announced his intention of adding \$50,000 to the endowment of a department of mechanical arts, thus making his gifts considerably over \$150,000.

Statisticians state that illiterates commit ten times their pro rata of crime, and that the mass of crime keeps exact proportion to population, unless moral conditions are changed. Endowments and other supports for institutions like those of the A. M. A. will do more to change the moral condition of the people where the greatest illiteracy prevails than any existing method of help.

GENERAL NOTES.

AFRICA.

—The treaty recently negotiated with King John of Abyssinia has been officially published. In this King John binds himself to abolish slavery and the slave trade within his dominions.

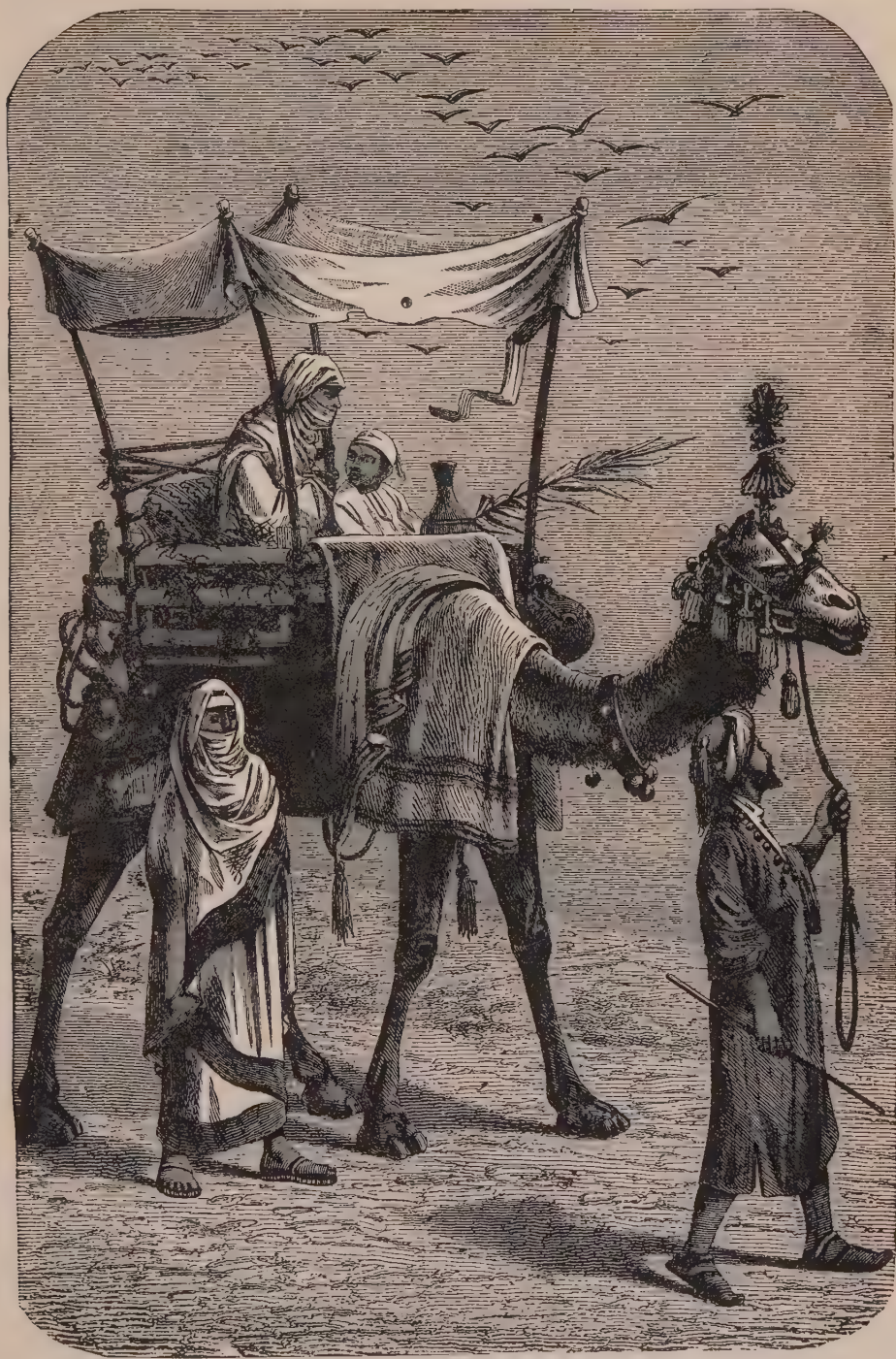
—The German African Society has organized a new expedition to explore the southern basin of the Congo. It will be directed by Lieutenant Schultze, accompanied by two other lieutenants and two physicians.

—The Portuguese government has concluded with the company of the submarine cable from Cadiz to the Canaries, and from the Canaries to Senegal, a contract for the establishment of a cable from Senegal to Bolama, Saint Thomas and Loanda. The Portuguese possessions of the western side of Africa will thus be united with Europe.

—According to the *Moniteur des Consulats*, the Sultan of Anfali has written a letter to the President of the French Republic offering him his friendship and the passage over his territory of the caravans from Obock to the Choa. In exchange he solicits the protection of France against the invasions of the Egyptians.

—An agricultural and industrial society having its seat at Batna has been established to give an impulse to the colonization of the south of Algeria. Its property is situated in the region of the Oued-Rir', whose oases have become very prosperous owing to the abundant irrigation furnished by the artesian wells sunk under the direction of M. Jus.

—The *Cape Times* announces that Dr. Holub has started on his exploration, with three wagons, one of them containing merchandise which they will not need before reaching Zambeze, the second provisions for the



EGYPTIAN FAMILY.

journey to the river, the third scientific apparatus. At Colesberg he will remain some time to study the fossil formations of the neighborhood. During his sojourn at the Cape, he will make collections of insects, fish and birds, to fill eighteen cases which will be sent to Europe.

—Dr. Hopfner who last year made an exploration of the basin of Cunéné and Damaraland in reference to mining interests, proposes to visit, in company with a young German naturalist, Ovampo, and to penetrate from thence into equatorial Africa. A member of the society of geography of Bremen has given him good astronomical instruments. In return he will give this society the reports and maps which he will prepare.

THE INDIANS.

—Bishop Whipple, in his forty years of missionary work among the Indians of Minnesota, has ridden horseback over 30,000 miles.

—Captain Pratt, Superintendent of the Indian training school at Carlisle, Pa., has returned from New Mexico, bringing seventy-seven young Indians of the Pueblo tribe, ranging in age from nine to twenty years. The autumn term of the school will be attended by 400 pupils.

—There are four Indian newspapers published, well worth the reading of persons interested in Indian civilization. The "Iapi Oahe, or The Word-Carrier," at the Santee Agency, Nebraska, by the Rev. Alfred L. Riggs. Last year it was printed in English and Indian, the pages alternating. This year they have separated the languages and print an edition in English and an edition in Indian. A paper is printed in English at the school for Indians at Carlisle, Pa., called "The Morning Star," which contains facts regarding the Indians connected with that school. There are also "The New Era" and "The Indian Citizen." The "New Era" hails from Pawnee Agency, Indian Territory, and is an attractive sixteen-page monthly. The "Indian Citizen" comes from Forest Grove Indian Training School, Oregon, and is a diminutive four-page paper, published monthly, at fifty cents a year. It makes the boast that it is entirely edited and published by Indians.

THE CHINESE.

—Chinese miners in British Columbia are said to be getting rich on their gold findings. The grains found are as large as barley corns.

—The Protestant Episcopalians are having their Book of Common Prayer printed in the Chinese language for use in their missionary work. The work is being done in New York.

—Wah Sin Lee, a Chinaman who has saved over \$15,000 in the laundry business, has applied for admission to Cornell University. He says that he has been converted to Christianity, and that he intends to go out as a missionary to China.

—A writer in *China and the Chinese* says the excessive politeness of

the Chinese is noticed in the language as well as the manners of the people. In asking a friend his place of residence, though you know him to be poor and that he probably occupies an inferior house, you must use the expression, "Where is your mansion," or "honorable mansion?" and he replies, "My hut," or "hovel," is in such a place. This last expression is equally used by wealthy persons living in costly houses. The following and a great variety of similar expressions are constantly heard: "What is your honorable age?" "My empty" or "worthless number is forty-five?" "Is your honorable wife living?" "The mean person of the inner apartment is still in life." "Is your noble son doing well at school?" "The contemptible little dog has learned a few characters." "Indeed, you are too polite and deferential." "I dare not presume to claim such a reputation." The language used in the correspondence of literary men abounds in phrases containing compliments and expressions of respect for the person addressed, together with corresponding ones of self-depreciation.

THE SOUTH.

REV. JOSEPH E. ROY, D.D., FIELD SUPERINTENDENT.
 PROF. ALBERT SALISBURY, SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

I. IN ITS GENERAL BEARINGS.

BY SUPT. ALBERT SALISBURY.

Within the past few years, a new term has come into our educational parlance, a term whose coming marks not a new fact, but a new movement in our social life. Industrial education, in one sense, has existed ever since Tubal Cain taught his first apprentice; but it is only within a short time that men have preached the desirability of making it universal by engrafting it into our public school systems. But, recent as is the movement, there is already a large body of intelligent men who advocate this very step, and another large number who are half convinced.

Let us consider, then, for a moment, the question: What is industrial education? There are various answers; but the common element in them all is about as follows:

Industrial education is an intelligent and systematic training of the organs and faculties for the operations of manual labor. Each part of the definition may be insisted on. Industrial education must not be simply teaching, but *training*. It must be intelligent and systematic, not hap-hazard. The training must not be merely that of the bodily organs, it must be quite as much a training of the mental faculties. The eye, simply as an eye, cannot be educated; it is the co-ordinated action of eye and brain that is susceptible of education. And, finally, industrial education concerns itself only with those operations which are involved in productive manual labor. The training of the hunter, the oarsman, the gymnast, the soldier, however severe or scientific, is not industrial training.

Passing on to the questions: What is the *object* of industrial education, the end

which conditions all its means and methods? *Why* should it become a part of our public school curriculum? we encounter a wide diversity of opinion. With one class, the reason, or motive, is found in their ideas of symmetry in education. They are concerned about a proper balance in the development of the man through training; and they feel that the physical has been sacrificed to the intellectual. They are discouraged with the moral outcome of athletic training at our great colleges and elsewhere; and even that is impracticable for the great mass of young people. Gymnastics as practiced in the schools hitherto seems to fail of solid results. And so they turn to industrial training for the physical salvation of school-going youth.

With a much larger class, the point of departure is more narrowly practical. They have not over-much faith in the results of the intellectual training given in the schools. They think that colleges "spoil good mechanics and farmers to make poor lawyers and doctors." They put their faith in manual labor and in business. And so they hail with hopeful joy a new phase of education which seems to them to run in more "practical" lines, and to avoid the danger of educating boys and girls "above their sphere." They see in this also a hope of ennobling manual labor, and relieving it from the contempt into which a one-sided intellectual culture has seemed to cast it. This view is by no means confined to farmers and the so-called laboring classes; they have not yet begun to think much about it. But it is largely composed of successful and somewhat thoughtful business men, especially those at the head of great manufacturing interests, both East and West.

Then there is the class of discontented theorists, men who are ready for almost anything in the way of innovation or experiment, from the teaching of biology in elementary schools up, or down, to the teaching of blacksmithing in universities. They are distrustful of all long-tried, and very hospitable to all untried, methods and ideas. And yet, withal, they are a very useful balance against conservative inertia in education.

We should not overlook, in passing, a fourth class of people who have no interest in industrial education as a general agency. They do not want it in all the schools. It is a thing for the very poor only. Its sole end is the gaining of an honest, modest livelihood. When it is provided for orphans, waifs and vagabond children, there is an end. It is not, in this view, education in any broad sense; it thinks of little more than provision for the future of the child's stomach. It is an economical measure to lessen the future strain upon the alms-houses.

Each of these classes seizes upon, or is seized by, a single truth or phase of the truth, and is ruled by it; but there are minds of broader view and better insight who gather up all views into a comprehensive argument for industrial education or manual training, as some prefer to call it, in the schools. Let me try to formulate their argument. Industrial training is not a substitute for, but the proper complement of intellectual training.

Its value consists:

1. In its effects upon *manhood*,

It helps to educate the whole man, giving a symmetry and completeness of development not reached by prevailing methods. It gives its recipients a sense of efficiency and self-reliance the very opposite of that practical helplessness which so often accompanies a high degree of culture solely intellectual. It brings added dignity to labor, relieving it from menial associations and bringing its varied operations within the field of study and systematic presentation, the realm of principles. Moreover, it has a decidedly moral tendency, furnishing another set of aims and occupations to draw the youth away from idle frivolity and dissipation,

and is often useful in this direction to those for whom the intellectual attractions have insufficient power.

2. For its effects upon *society*.

When made general in its application, it will give to those who need it most, if not to all, more and keener weapons for the struggle for existence. Under its influence there will be fewer drones, unfit and unwilling to earn the right of existence, living by the sweat of other men's brows, and the waste of other men's brains. It will enlarge the aggregate product of the world's industries, by greater universality of skill, and so increase the sum of the world's comforts and enhance its civilization.

But, on the other hand, certain pertinent objections are offered. I present, first, one of a purely practical nature, which holds up the expensiveness of manual training, the great cost of the necessary room, appliances and instruction. This objection has no little weight, but it is not insuperable.

Another objection, the most common one, avers that there is no time for it, that the average school-life is too short, and our courses of study already too crowded to admit of any increase of demands upon the children. It is urged that the pupil has but a given amount of energy, and that whatever is put into manual training is 'so much subtracted from the energy available for intellectual discipline. To this, it is answered that experience does not sustain this theory, that manual training is *rest* from mental labor, and that enlargement on the physical side does not, as a matter of fact, induce shrinkage on the intellectual.

A more serious line of question and challenge is that voiced by Dr. Stanley Hall at the recent great educational congress at Madison. He said, though I may not be able to recall his exact words, "There is no people on the face of the earth with whom the right hand is so near the brain as the American people. We should, therefore, hesitate to rush hastily into a course which will tend to greatly increase this special development." Whether we are in danger of too great a development of mechanical aptitude I know not; but the question is worth serious consideration.

The combined force of these objections is certainly such as to call for caution and further experiment and investigation before consummating any general incorporation of manual training into the common-school system of the country at large. It is too soon to prophesy whether such an incorporation will ever take place; though there can be no doubt that the present widespread agitation and discussion will leave a considerable mark upon the future development of American education. There are already a few excellent manual training schools in the country, capable of sending out a body of instructors for other schools when needed, not to mention numerous so-called industrial schools of the eleemosynary type.

There are, moreover, special conditions existing in portions of our land, portions by no means small in territory or importance, in which this question of industrial education has a vital interest and significance that will not allow it to pass without further examination and trial.

I must not close this article without allusion to the subject of *methods* of industrial education. Two quite different, if not conflicting, methods have already arisen, and have each their advocates.

The first might be designated as the *factory* system. It presupposes that the object of industrial education is to teach trades, and that these can be really learned only by actual practice in details. Its methods are largely imitative. There is little, if any, instruction by classes, and little enforcement of principles.

The pupils are put as soon as possible into the processes of manufacture, with the result of an imperfect product not capable of profitable competition in the market. This method is very expensive in the plant required, buildings, machinery, and stock; and it is especially open to the objection of subtracting from the time and energy which the pupil needs for his regular school work. Industrial education by this method costs much in money, somebody's money, and in sacrifice of mental culture. It is little else, on its industrial side, but the old system of apprenticeship adapted to the age of machinery and divested of its oppressive features. Its great merit is that it accomplishes its object, the teaching of trades, along with a moderate degree of intellectual enlargement.

The other prominent method, sometimes called the Russian system, finds its best and most popular exemplification at the St. Louis Manual Training School, a counterpart of which has lately been inaugurated at Chicago.

It rejects, at the outset, the idea of teaching complete trades. Only a minority of its pupils ever expect to engage in mechanical pursuits. The term "industrial education" is less used, and the term "manual training" is substituted as more accurately indicative of the ends in view. Pupils are not taught individually, as apprentices, but in classes, as students. They start from general principles, and the *intelligent* side of their work is always put uppermost. They are taught the general principles of the use and care of what are called "the fundamental tools." There are series of lessons and exercises in the use of the saw, the hammer, the plane, the chisel, beginning with demonstration by the teacher, and followed by as much practice as circumstances permit, which is usually considerable. The same method is pursued in the blacksmithing department, where the first exercises are lessons in hammering, to hammer smooth surfaces and rounded surfaces, straight edges, square points and round points, cold lead being substituted for hot iron at first. The managing of a fire is taught to classes, the use of different kinds of coal, etc.

But there is no attempt to produce a merchantable product, it being held, and with force, that when any person has reached a point where he can produce a result which can compete in the market, he is no longer in a state of pupilage, no longer a fit inmate for an industrial school. The study of *drawing* is pursued with great thoroughness as a fundamental requisite of an industrial education; and there is no lowering of the standard of scholarship in the literary department of the school.

In a second article, I propose to discuss industrial education in its special relations to the work and mission of the American Missionary Association, particularly among the Freedmen and the Indians.

INDUSTRIAL WORK AND LITERARY TRAINING.

PROF. E. C. SILSBY, SELMA, ALA.

A mistaken idea prevails in the minds of many regarding the subject of manual labor. Society is prone to accord a greater proportion of its respect to the man who lives by his wits than to him whose bread is earned in the sweat of his brow. In his very practical baccalaureate to the class of 1880, President Patton characterizes this as one feature of "the reproach of Egypt," under which God's freed people in this land still abide, and which needs to be 'rolled away.' He remarked further: "Human nature in all races has an aversion to toilsome labor, Strong motives are needed to overcome this feeling, and such motives are found in the necessity of providing food, raiment and shelter for one's self and family;

in the hope of wealth and its resultant comforts, and in a pride of accomplishment which goes with acquired skill."

We are indebted to the Talmud for the sentiment: "When a man teaches his son no trade, it is as if he taught him highway robbery." But let us look to the Holy Scriptures for strong presumptive arguments in favor of the dignity of human labor. He who was selected as a "chosen vessel to bear the Lord's name before the Gentiles and kings, and the children of Israel," was by occupation a tent-maker, who wrought with his own hands throughout his ministry; and who wrote: "If any work not, neither should he eat." And what shall we say of the Lord of Glory, of whom it is written: "Is he not the carpenter's son?"

Without dwelling further upon the reasonableness and unquestioned respectability of work, we remark that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the better idea, that more attention should be given to industrial education by those whose time heretofore has been devoted more or less exclusively to literary training. About a year ago, the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* asserted: "Not until our schools for training American youth of both sexes in the elements of such useful occupations as will lead them to means of self-support becomes a part of our general system of public instruction, shall we meet one of the most urgent requirements of good government."

A gentleman who for a number of years filled, with marked ability, a position on the bench of this State, remarked recently to the writer of this paper: "I would give a thousand dollars if I knew a trade." During the progress of the conversation, he asserted it to be his belief that it was a mistake that more funds expended by benevolent societies were not devoted to teaching mechanic arts, and less to normal and theological instruction.

One who has had experience in the connection of manual labor with the mental drill, thus writes: "There are high authorities who believe there can be no thoroughly clear, vigorous and enlightened brain without the cultivated hand. Such are Charles Bell, the author of the 'Bridgewater Treatise on the Hand,' and Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, the physiologist. If these men are right, then manual instruction introduced into our schools would be a step forward; because it would have a special value of its own in developing the mind, which is the avowed purpose of all schools."

What shall be said, however, in behalf of the many institutions which have no means for the employment of teachers for this department?

Our experience in this particular has been too limited to suggest plans meeting the wants of every case; but the course pursued in our own school is hereby outlined with a view of commending it to the attention of those interested for their consideration. A class of older girls meets daily with one of the teachers for instruction in Household Economy. The text-book employed as a basis for the work contains chapters on Dining-Room; Bed-Room; Laundry; Starching and Ironing; The Kitchen; Marketing and Cooking Lessons; Bread; Yeast; Duties of a Child's Nurse; Good Manners for Girls, and House-Cleaning, while interspersed are verses on the subjects, adapted to familiar airs and intended to be sung. The girls are supplied with note-books for writing down the suggestions given in connection with the text-book. We do not lack for evidences of the good accomplished in this class.

Following this it is proposed to introduce the subjects of Nursing and Sewing.

During the past few years the demand for hand-books on these and kindred subjects has led to the preparation of a number of valuable works at once attractive and practical, intended for use in the common schools, as well as the distinctively professional school.

The teacher of the class in Burrell speaks of the interest manifested in the subject, the reports of their own experiments and the satisfaction which the mothers of the girls have expressed in the instruction their daughters were receiving.

For the boys and young men we have fitted up a workshop and supplied the same with a small number of tools, including a bracket saw. The plan is to provide for a course of lectures before these young people, by mechanics of known ability, on the subject of their respective trades. The first of these lectures was by a carpenter, upon the following outline: Importance of trades. Need of thorough workmen. Advantages to every one of a knowledge of the use of tools. What tools to get. How to keep tools in order. What work can boys do?

Upon questioning the assembled youth, it was discovered that several were thinking of becoming carpenters, while every one had made some article with tools, or done some carpenter work. One hundred and sixty-two articles were reported which the company of thirty-two had manufactured. Other talks by carpenters exemplifying the proper use of tools are to be given, followed by the presentation of the work of the blacksmith, shoemaker, painter, and possibly others.

We have suggested the preparation, by the boys, of a collection of articles to be kept on exhibition in our school building.

We have not been able to provide for regular class instruction in carpentry at Burrell School, but it is hoped that in time it may be introduced. Until then we shall depend on the talks, the workshop, and such other devices as we have before indicated.

A TOUGALOO STUDENT'S ORATION.

The fact that one of the leading newspapers of Mississippi published with commendations an address delivered by Mr. Matthew Stevens, a colored youth of Alabama, at the anniversary of the Tougaloo University, is an auspicious sign of the times. We give below extracts from the address, which we believe will be an encouragement to the friends of our work. Mr. Stevens says:

The prevailing sentiment of to-day is that times are too severe for us, as a people, to acquire the wealth, the intelligence and the moral discipline requisite for our prosperity. The devotee of idleness refers you to such an idea, and draws from it an argument in favor of negligence. The day laborer, getting very good wages for his work, is content to think times are too hard for him to save any of his earnings. Many parents are satisfied that they cannot educate their children on account of the so-called oppressive times. Young men and young women having life before them, possessed with the power to choose whether they will all through life be the slave of ignorance, or complete men and women, as God meant them to be, do in many instances feel content to think that times are too hard. In short, this notion is held by the majority of those belonging to the poorer classes in our land.

This notion has, in a marked degree, impeded the progress of our people in acquiring wealth, intelligence, and those qualities requisite for our success in life. The aspiring youth of to-day cowers and trembles before it like the quivering leaf exposed to the mercy of the winds.

Many of the young people of this State to-day might be educated, but the thought that times are too hard has played an important part in checking this

FARM SCENE IN TEXAS.



great work. Many of our people might be land-owners, but there, too, has this idea stepped in and played its part as before.

But we should not satisfy ourselves with effects produced by this common sentiment. If we compare the times or the privileges and opportunities we have with those given the Americans fifty years ago, it will appear in many instances that we are better prepared to improve ourselves in every way.

The State government recognize us in the public school administration. Northern liberality has spent more than twenty millions of dollars since the surrender of the Confederate cause, for the education of our people. Many of the good people of the North have spent, and are spending, their lives in this work, that we, as a people, may be benefited by their labors. Prejudices that have held their own against conscience and common sense are dying out. Great changes occur in a single generation, and the law of mortality buries the bitterest prejudices in the grave. Moreover, the wisdom of the State has assisted in providing institutions like this in different localities, where the youth, by his own exertions, may obtain a little more education than is given in the public schools. Having these conditions in view, I trust you will agree with me, that never were the facilities for young people to achieve success better than to-day.

We are not left to work out our own salvation in the matter of improvement; nor is it needful to say the difficulties to overcome are too great. A few examples of the success of men who have had harder struggles than we, are sufficient to show what we can do if we only try with a determination to accomplish what we begin. Many would call your attention to the unparalleled success of such men as our late Presidents Lincoln and Garfield, but there are men who are equally successful in other straits. And those are the men to whom we must look. Men who are successful in business, in agriculture, in science and architecture. Men who have acquired wealth by economizing what they have in time—capital and thought. Many men of all professions, of all parties and countries, from all ranks in life and degrees of mental culture, acquired what they have by their own exertions. Strictly speaking, the most successful men of all ages, are what we call self-made men.

Let us accept the truth, that times are too hard is but a mere combination of words. What we want to do is to drive this idea to the wall, and crush it out until nothing remains of it as substantial even as the ghost of Hamlet's father. We should strive to better our own condition. It is now, in the providence of God, left to us, whether we do it. It is ours to accept facts and do the very best we can. Let us quit dreaming and go to thinking and acting like men! Ignorance is not a qualification for anything God intended man to do. It is first, last and all the time disqualification rather. Every principle of right and justice denies ignorance, any law of political economy condemns it.

The road to fortune is open to all men, and many there be who pursue its course.

We should not think of what will be our lot should we fail in our undertaking, but rather glory in the thought that to accomplish what we begin is a showing of true manhood.

Constituting as we do one-eighth of the population, anchored to the soil of our birth by thoughts, ideas and aspirations that are in perfect harmony with true American life, absolutely loyal in our feeling to every interest that will shed increased lustre upon our country's fame, let us grow in intelligence and into a broader comprehension of the possibilities of the future. Let us wisely deal with those concerns which now press upon our attention, remembering that to substantially perform our work we must lay the foundation deep and broad.

We must not fail to see that the more recent years have not only wrought marvellous changes in our condition, but in the universal sentiment surrounding us.

In our struggles for a freer and better condition, we must not refuse help from whatever source it comes. In our plea for help we must bear in mind that there are certain conditions of helpfulness and usefulness which we ourselves must create, that it is possible for us to widen the range of our present opportunities. We must give evidences of substantial worth in order to gain substantial recognition. We are judged not by what we seem to be, but by what we really are. Therefore, we should so use our talents as to bring to us the practical friendship of the better elements of society. We must turn our attention and that of our people to the necessity of gaining a permanent foothold on the soil. We must urge our people to plant their stakes, erect their dwellings, and, aided by the gracious influence of a genial climate, contend for the mastery. Nor need we say that others are standing in the way. Heroic courage and a determined will can overcome all existing obstacles.

The white man is immeasurably the master of the situation, because of his untiring energy and fortitude. He suffers no one to resist his progress, and he flinches before no impediment. If a mountain is too high for him to climb, he will tunnel it; if the breadth of a river stands in the way of his advance he will bridge it; if a new country offers him the possibilities of increased wealth, he will face frosts, storms and the discomforts of an unsettled life in order to reach it. His determination is to move forward, and he does it. Like him, we must be in the possession of all these powers of courage and fortitude which have enabled him to reach success if we would succeed. Let us, therefore, acquire those practical accomplishments and superior forces of mind.

WHAT THEY DO WITH IT.

PROF. R. C. HITCHCOCK, NEW ORLEANS.

No Yankee "to the manner born" is contented to "chop wood unless he can see the chips fly," even though he may be assured of his dollar per diem for the exercise. And as it seemed best for various reasons to spend the long vacation at the South, I determined to go about as much as possible among the people, visiting, when I could, the homes of our students, the villages and plantations from which they came, and see for myself what use they were making of what God, through the loving, generous hearts of their Northern friends, was giving them.

The first trip was by the little "Lower Coast packet," to the parish of Plaquemines, and the first point made was the village of St. Sophie. This little village, or rather hamlet, is entirely occupied and almost entirely owned by the colored people. Its main street runs parallel with the river. At right angles from this a broad green lane leads back from the river, and in the centre stands the little Baptist church. The straggling, irregular rows of cottages, nearly every one surrounded by its grove of fig and orange trees, with occasionally a broad-leaved banana, looked cosy and picturesque. Here and there a great pecan, the king of the nut-bearing trees of America, spread its broad branches, and on the levee oaks made grateful shade. Several young men had gone forth from this hamlet to win for themselves the education which should be their ladder to climb up to light and success, and I made careful inquiries about their home life. "Oh," said a stately old patriarch who claimed almost a kinship, because he, too, came from the North, having been brought when a boy from Virginia and sold on the auction block in New Orleans, "Oh, we feel so proud and happy when our boys come home, look-

ing so gentlemanly, and we could sit all day long and hear them tell about what they learn at the University, and best of all is, they almost always come home with the love of Jesus in their hearts, and we all learn so much from them, and we are so grateful to our friends up North for giving them such chances."

I found our boys had entirely reorganized the Sunday-school, and one of them was its Superintendent. The old meaningless jargon had given way to the beautiful gospel hymns, and intelligent teaching was given and gladly received. So far as I could learn not one of our boys from here was pursuing the will o' the wisp, political preferment, or running for any office; but all in their vacations went manfully into the rice or cane fields, some taking land and "making a crop" on their own account, others at work for those who owned land, and for the most part saving their money to invest in education. At their homes their brothers and sisters were advancing under their instruction, and a prosperous night school established, many of the younger ones looking forward to the day when they, too, could go to Straight and come home full of knowledge like their elders.

One of our boys is acting as tutor to a family of white children, and it did me good to find the white people as well as colored holding them in high respect. Later I learned of a very successful Fourth of July celebration in this parish, at which one of our boys was orator, and the day was observed in good old-fashioned Yankee style. A temperance society has been organized and the pledge quite numerously signed.

After meeting in the evening many of the old people gathered about me with streaming eyes to thank me, and through me the American Missionary Association, for what it had done for their boys, and I said, here are piety, temperance, patriotism, thrift; and I thought if there were no other fruits than such as this little village presents, it has *paid*, and all the money put into the work is well invested; and I felt glad and proud that I was permitted to bear a hand in pushing on the car.

My next visit was at a large plantation where one of our girls had her home. It was an humble home, and perhaps many readers of this magazine would hardly wish to enter it. It was of boards and innocent of paint, plaster or paper, but clean as whitewash and scrubbing could make it. The oldest daughter had found the peace which comes of a life with the blessed Saviour, while at school, and now the mother and oldest brother are rejoicing in the same sweet hope. Every Sunday morning the children of the families in the quarters are assembled here and taught from the Bible, a day school is established, cleanliness, temperance and thrift are taught, and I felt this, too, pays.

I could fill many pages with accounts of similar scenes, and while it is not true that *all* make a good home use of what the school gives them, I am sure it is the rule that they take very readily to better ways and are proud to carry these ways and the principles they have learned to their homes, and, better still, the people, for the most part, are equally ready to hear and copy.

There is this grand feature about the work among the freedmen of the South—results are almost immediate and abundant. The harvest is truly ripe, and the Christian reaper may garner in great sheaves of the golden grain. God has given this people to us, this great nation planted by the cruel hand of avarice, but growing under congenial circumstances into a nation in numbers. They will never be a race of inventors; they have not the Anglo-Saxon talent for building Brooklyn bridges or Pacific railroads, but peaceful tillers of the soil, poets, orators, artists, they may and will be.

THE CHINESE.



Chinese Punishment.



Chinese Slave Girl.

THE HEATHEN CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

FROM THE SOUTHERN WORKMAN.

From a private letter we extract the following interesting sketches :

"Yesterday I went to 'Chinatown' to visit a small school which is taught by Mrs. Sheldon, a friend of mine. Besides her household duties, her family consisting of her husband and four children, she teaches a class evenings and goes out two hours in a day to teach a small class. Three of her pupils are ministers. She reads with them and gives them Scripture lessons, besides lessons in the construction of the English language. One of the three, Gee Gam, is a preacher in Chinese and assists on a Chinese newspaper which is published here. I will get one for you as a curiosity. Mrs. Sheldon is employed by the American Missionary Association to work for the Chinese.

"I reached the place early and found a minister studying a spelling lesson, so I assisted him until Mrs. Sheldon came. He speaks English quite well, but English must be as hard for them to learn as Chinese is for us. Yesterday was a day set apart for Mrs. S. to help Gee Gam on his part of the newspaper, which consists of items. He had several daily English papers to glean from, and it was interesting and amusing to see him glance over them and eagerly ask Mrs. S. 'What this means?'

"While Mrs. S. was teaching another one, Gee Gam escorted us to his family apartment. We followed him up a dark and narrow stairway, through a long, dark hall, and entered a small, dingy room, which was crowded with various

things. There was his wife in Chinese costume of dark blue, with a baby boy in her arms. Its birth was on the Luther anniversary ; so it was named, if I recollect right, Wong Su Luther McLean (for Dr. McL. of Oakland) Gee Gam. It was a bright baby. Another, about two years old, had an equally long name, ending with Pond, for Rev. Mr. Pond, the missionary. To crown his other garments, he wore a scarlet head-covering with a cape, cut so as to form a resemblance to two short horns on the head, which were tipped with white swan's down. It was most comical, and reminded me of the way men dress their hair at the Marquesas Islands, either with one or two horns. It was evident that the boy's parents had taught him manners. He was shy at first, but came from behind his father's chair, and bowed to me, lifting his little hand and then bowing almost to the floor. This was repeated several times. It was extremely funny. Both children were well wrapped, as it was a cold day, and there was no fire. Gee Gam remarked that he was ashamed of their room, for he had no time to put it in order. A high desk was filled with papers, books and so forth. The room could not have been more than twelve feet square. The Chinese seem to like small quarters.

"Mrs. Gee Gam appeared quiet and pleasant. A son, of some eight years, was at school. When I called there, the eldest had a large sore on one cheek, caused by a stone thrown at him by some rude white boy. They still receive rough treatment from rude fellows on the street.

"A bright Chinaman called on us yesterday, whose name is Quai. He speaks English very well. He was in a Mission School in Canton for a while before he came here. We asked why he came here. He replied that he thought he would preach to the Chinese. When asked why he did not preach as he intended, he replied that preaching is hard in the mind. When asked his present employment, he replied, 'I pick a chicken.' We then learned that he was in a grocery store, and sometimes earned \$2 per day by picking chickens. He has roomed among Chinamen, but has had a small room by himself. Knowing that Chinese love to live in crowds, we asked if he liked to be alone. He said yes, for he did not like to live among heathen. When alone he could read and study. E.'s cook, Wong Zeh, continues to do well, and perseveres in learning what he can. He was desirous to learn to play on an organ, so that he could play for de brethren (the brethren) in their prayer meetings. With another Chinaman, he bought a house organ, and has taught him to read music, and he has got so as to play some tunes in sacred music. He calls on us once a week, when we hear him read and speak, and talk with him. He is refined and polite. He continues to cook, yet has a friend in a store, of which he is half owner."

C. C. A.

Yet the Chinese must go !

BUREAU OF WOMAN'S WORK.

MISS D. E. EMERSON, SECRETARY.

In connection with our annual meeting, to be held October 21-23, at Salem, Mass., the Bureau of Woman's Work will hold its session Thursday afternoon, October 23, not separately, but occupying a portion of the regular services.

Report by the Secretary will be followed by addresses by missionaries

from the field. Miss Yeomans, of Alabama, is expected to report the work for the Freedmen. Miss Webb, of Santee Agency, Nebraska, will give account of her six years' experience among the Indians, and Mrs. Myers, of Kentucky, of her missions among the Mountain Whites.

These field reports, with remarks and papers from others, will make this one of the most interesting portions of our anniversary.

CHRISTIAN WORK AMONG THE CHINESE WOMEN OF CALIFORNIA.

REV. W. C. POND, SAN FRANCISCO.

We have nothing of this to report in connection with our own mission. This apparent neglect has not come from any forgetfulness of them or any lack of sympathy with them in their darkness and almost hopeless degradation. But, outside of San Francisco, the number within reach at any *one* point has been so small, and the expense attending any effective effort for them would of necessity be so large, that with our limited means it was better economy to work among the men alone; while within San Francisco the Methodist and Presbyterian missions had both taken up the work before we were prepared to enter into it, and were fully furnished for whatever service was possible, so that any effort on our part would be, in its effect, simply competitive and divisory, and we do not use missionary money in that way.

I hoped to present an account of the work of both these missions. I am grateful to Rev. Otis Gibson, D.D., who has charge of the Methodist Mission, for printed documents and a private letter which give me all the information that I could desire; but I regret to say that to my request for like information from the Presbyterian Mission, no response has yet been received. It may, however, be safely assumed, that, as the work is one, both missions are conducted in about the same way, and with like glad results. I am quite sure that the Methodist work was first, and is, by considerable, the larger of the two.

As to the number of Chinese women in San Francisco, Dr. Gibson writes: "I have no means of knowing. There may be 2,000." As to their character he says: "The women are about as non-impressive as the men, and from the nature of the case are much more ignorant and stupid at first. They are brought here to fill houses of prostitution, or to be sold to men able to purchase them, as secondary wives. Some have been sold by their own parents, some have been kidnapped while little children, and been trained up for slaves in this most cruel, most debasing form of servitude. No training could make them all to be alike hardened. Some chafed and grew heart-sore in their bondage. Suicides were not uncommon.

"One day, about thirteen years ago, some police officers dragged up out of the water near one of our wharves a sort of bag of coarse sacking, which was found to contain one of these women not yet dead. She was taken in her rude and dripping habiliments to the station house. In her distress and fear, using the only English words she knew to utter her protest and her prayer, she cried: 'No China house: mission: mission.' She was at length understood, and was carried to the M. E. Mission House, and was received, though she resembled, as one of the ladies afterward told me, any other animal quite as much as she did a human being. She was washed, was neatly dressed, was fed, and was made to feel that those about her were her friends. And so the human, and, by and by, the divine in her began to appear. Renewed, baptized, she became at length the Christian

and beloved wife of one of the members of my own church, and after two or three years died in peace and hope through faith.

"It was easy, in this case, to see what must *first* be done : but what *next* ? This was a harder question. Suffice it to say that in this almost mute but unutterably touching appeal, our Methodist ladies heard the voice of woman's Redeemer, and a society which had been previously organized to 'elevate and save heathen women on these shores' received a fresh impulse and a new direction. Still the progress was exceedingly slow. In January, 1873, there were but three women in the mission. Nevertheless, the school has been continued ever since, and it increased in size till we had all that our rooms could accommodate. None are now received for less time than a year ; and we hope in the course of that year to teach them the truth as it is in Jesus, which is our chief aim. Then, unless they wish to return to China, we keep them until they are married. One hundred and sixty women have spent a longer or shorter time at the mission. The yearly average is about 25. Many have been married. The bridegroom pays the board of his bride for the year preceding marriage, at the rate of \$5.00 per month.

"We have another class of scholars in the school from whom we expect greater results than are secured generally in the cases of adult women. We refer to the little slave girls whose servitude and beatings under hard task-masters become unendurable, and who contrive to flee to the school for protection. Their ages vary from 8 to 15 years. We obtain the legal guardianship of these young girls and keep them till they are of suitable age to marry, when they marry Christian men. There have been fifteen of these Christian families." The above statements are quoted—with much condensation—from the report of the mission for the year ending Aug. 31, 1883, the figures being corrected to represent the facts at this date.

It will be evident, upon a moment's reflection, that when it is said that "we keep them till they are of suitable age to marry," it is implied that the Society assumes the responsibility of providing for them food and clothing as well as instruction. They become members of a Christian family and are cared for accordingly. The expense for each one is low indeed when computed at \$60 per annum. Toward this amount some of them earn something by needle-work of various kinds ; and, as we have seen, the expense of their last year at school is paid by the bridegroom when they are married ; but with all the assistance thus obtained, the draft on the mission treasury is still a heavy one. Yet, what is this if a soul is saved and a Christian home is made to take the place of a den of prostitution !

Another thing made evident, as you read between the lines, is the careful guardianship necessary to protect these waifs from the clutches of their covetous and lecherous countrymen. A steady nerve and the courage of an unflinching faith are sometimes called for, when even the forms of law are, through perjured testimony, brought to bear to wrench these women from the grasp of their Christian protectors. But I think that such endeavors have been found so costly and so futile that, of late years, they have occurred infrequently.

Wistfully I have been looking on to our new fiscal year, and questioning whether we could safely undertake such work as this in Sacramento. There are said to be about 70 women there and 25 or 30 children. Mrs. Carrington writes : "There are two Christian women, one of whom called upon me two days since. She is young, dresses in American style, and is just prepared to enter the high school. She appears refined and lady-like. She has been taught this way from a child. It is impossible to see her without a deepened interest for others of our sex." Perhaps we could get hold of the children by opening a day-school in our

present mission-house. In that case, the increase of expense would not be large, but the hope of returns in hearts renewed and souls saved, would, I fear, be very small.

I wait for light. The Lord will make known his will in due time, and when that is *known*, we can without fear attempt anything to which he calls us.

CHILDREN'S PAGE.

"WHAT FOR, WHY?"

BY BIRDALANE.

"Teacher!"

It was Nannie's faint, sweet voice from the bed. I had thought her sleeping in the interval of fever, and standing beside the low-burning wood-fire I was asking myself, Does she know enough of her need of a Saviour and enough of Christ's purchased salvation to accept it? She was twelve years old, but she had heard of Jesus only in the English language, which she understood but imperfectly, and I was tongue-tied as to speaking the musical Indian dialect in which Nannie did all her thinking.

"Teacher!"

And as I turned to the bed the beautiful brown eyes met me with such a wistful, questioning gaze.

"Teacher, what for Jesus Christ come?"

Never before, in five years' mission life, had any one asked me that question. My heart gave a quick leap, and O, how I tried to make it plain to her!

There was a long silence, then came the question:

"What that mean they sing, 'Every fear and pain gone by?'"

"It means that those whom Jesus takes to heaven are never afraid again of anything, and they never are sick again."

"I go to heaven, I never sick again?"

"Never."

"I never have ague again?"

"Never."

"My head it never ache again?"

"No, Nannie, how can it? Did not you read to me, 'And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there

shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain?"

"And I never cry again?" with a curious choking in the tired voice, for into Nan's short life there had come abundant reason for tears.

"Never. When God has once wiped the tears away they can never come again."

"Teacher!"

Then came a long pause, so long I thought the tired head could think no longer, and sleep had closed the brown eyes again. Suddenly the fever-flushed face was raised from the pillow and there came the question:

"Miss Dane, how long you know it?"

"Know what?"

"Know these good things, that Jesus love us so?"

"When I was a little child they told me."

"Who tell you?"

"My mother."

"Who tell her?"

"Her mother, I suppose."

"All white mans he know it?"

"Yes, I think all white men know."

"How long white mans he know?"

"Many hundred years, I think."

"Hundred years he know! What for why he not come tell my people sooner? I think I get well I just run tell my people Jesus so good."

Then after along time of quiet thought the soft voice added:

"I love Him so."

And far on into the night I saw the shining of happy tears in Nan's beautiful eyes, for she had found Him "who loved us and gave himself for us."

Five years after one wrote me from our old mission home:

"Nannie united with the church last year. She is living as a Christian woman should."

Ten days ago a lady of intelligence, a Christian woman, living in all the light of this nineteenth century, with mission intelligence in every religious paper she takes up, asked me:

"Can an Indian be converted? and if he is will he stay converted?"

I thought of Nannie in her far south-

ern home, then of the three hundred Dakota Indians, five of them ordained ministers of the gospel, with whom I sat down to the communion-table in 1879 (and, so far as I know, all of them have "staid converted"), and I almost felt like saying, "Though one come to you from the dead ye would not believe."

To those who ask, "Can they be converted?" I commend Nannie's comment—"I just run tell my people this good thing."—*The Presbyterian*.

RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST, 1884.

MAINE, \$207.57.

Bangor. Rev. Joseph Smith.....	\$10 00
Belfast. Mrs. E. F. Cutter.....	5 00
Brewer. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	8 55
Dennysville. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	11 96
East Union. David Fowler.....	5 00
Edgecomb. Cong. Ch.....	10 84
Freeport. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	5 00
Hampden. Cong. Ch.....	7 50
Lebanon Centre. "J. M.".....	5 00
New Castle. Second Cong. Ch.....	53 50
Norridgewock. "A Friend," for <i>Straight U</i>	5 00
Princeton. Rev. George E. Chapin.....	5 00
Scarborough. Cong. Ch.....	11 00
Searsport. Second Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	16 25
South Paris. Cong. Ch.....	4 00
Waterford. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	6 00
Wells. First Cong. Ch. and Soc., 24.97; Second Cong. Ch. and Soc., 13.....	37 97

NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$443.01.

Acworth. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	\$38 00
Amherst. Cong. Ch.....	12 75
Cantabury. "A Lady".....	5 00
Durham. Cong. Ch.....	30 50
East Jaffrey. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	16 60
Fitzwilliam. Mrs. Lucia Hill, 10; Mrs. Fanny Hancock, 5.....	15 00
Gilsum. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	10 25
Goffstown. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	26 55
Hampstead. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	25 50
Hollis. Cong. Ch.....	42 59
Keene. First Cong. Sab. Sch.....	35 10
Laconia. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	30 05
Littl-ton. Cong. Ch.....	11 06
Orford. Cong. Ch., 14.42; John Pratt, 10; Myra B. Pratt, 10.....	34 42
Pembroke. Cong. Ch.....	28 13
Rindge. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	1 56
Winchester. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	28 00
	\$391 06

LEGACY.

Tilton. Estate of Corban Curtice, by C. W. Colby, Administrator.....	51 95
	\$443 01

VERMONT, \$654.15.

Brandon. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	22 00
Burlington. H. A. Torrey, 10; "Friends," 3.....	13 00
Chester Depot. J. L. Fisher.....	10 00
Dorby. S-w. Soc. of Cong. Ch., 2 Bbls. of C., 8 for Freight, for <i>Tougaloo U</i>	8 00
Dorset. By Rev. G. W. Moore.....	13 25
Jericho Centre. Miss Julia Graves.....	4 68

Manchester. Samuel G. Cone, 30; E. J. Kellogg, 5.....	\$35 00
Norwich. Mrs. B. B. Newton.....	5 00
Pawlet. By Rev. G. W. Moore.....	8 27
Rutland. "Friends".....	4 00
St. Albans. Cong. Ch.....	85 75
Saint Johnsbury. Franklin Fair banks, to const. REV. H. W. JONES, PERLEY F. HAZEN, A. BARBER NOYES, MRS. CHRISTIANA BORLAND, MRS. FRANCES A. FAIRBANKS, MARY F. FAIRBANKS and ELLEN H. FAIR- BANKS L.Ms.....	250 00
Salisbury. Silas Bump.....	5 00
Saxton's River. Cong. Ch.....	10 00
South Wardsborough. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	5 20
Springfield. Cong. Ch. (15 of which for <i>Avery Inst., Charleston, S. C.</i>).....	45 00
Springfield. Adna Brown, 25; F. V. A. Townsend, 10.....	35 00
Swanton. Hervey Stone.....	5 00
Wallingsford. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	55 00
West Rutland. "A Friend".....	5 00
Windsor. Miss Elizabeth E. Damon and Mrs. Sarah H. Freeman to const. Luther T. Penniman, L. M.....	30 00

MASSACHUSETTS, \$3,897.28.

Andover. Old South Ch. and Soc.....	100 00
Ashby. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	27 52
Barre. Evan. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.....	15 22
Boston. Shawmut Ch., 363.47; "Wil- berforce," 300; Dorchester, Second Cong. Ch. and Soc. (30 of which for <i>Woman's Work</i>), 130; Dorchester, Second Cong. Sab. Sch., 13 28.....	806 75
Bradford. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	34 03
Braintree. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	16 00
Brighton. Mrs. Eliza Bicknell.....	5 00
Cambridge. "The Lord's Portion".....	2 00
Cambridgeport. "Cash".....	15 00
Campello. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	154 19
Chelsea. Third Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	15 45
Conway. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	46 83
Cottage City. Miss Alice Byington to const. Miss ADELE BREWER L. M.....	60 00
Dalton. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	43 03
Danvers. Maple St. Ch. to const. ELIJAH BRADSTREET, SAMUEL SAWYER, GEORGE PERRY, BENNET E. TITUS, and MRS. SARAH J. STRAW L.Ms.....	157 20
Dunstable. Cong. Ch. and Soc.....	28 00
Easthampton. Rev. A. M. Colton.....	5 00
Falmouth. First Ch. and Soc.....	66 00

Fitchburg. JOHN O. ELLIS to const. himself L. M.	\$30 00
Framingham. Plymouth Ch and Soc. for <i>Chattanooga, Student Aid, 75; for Indian M., 4.50.</i>	79 50
Gloucester. E. C. Ch. and Soc.	15 00
Granville. Mr. and Mrs. C. Holcomb.	10 00
Great Barrington. Lucinda M. Chapin.	5 00
Greenfield. Miss Jeanette Thompson, 5; E. P. Hitchcock, 5	10 00
Hadley. E. Porter.	10 00
Haverhill. Mrs. A. C. Case.	5 00
Hopkinton. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	40 00
Hubbardston. Sarah M. Ware.	10 00
Hyde Park. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	18 00
Ipswich. South Ch. and Soc., 50; First Cong. Ch. and Soc., 15.68	65 68
Lawrence. South Cong. Ch. and Soc.	18 75
Malden. "A Friend"	1 00
Mattapoisett. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	8 50
Medfield. "Last request of the late Miss Catharine B. Greene"	4 00
Melrose Highlands. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	21 21
Merrimack. Ladies' Mission Soc.	21 44
Middlefield. Cong. Ch.	28 00
Millbury. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.	65 26
Newton Centre. "A Friend"	25 00
North Abington. Cong. Ch.	5 00
North Adams. Cong. Ch.	46 62
North Brookfield. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.	100 00
Phillipston. D. & L. Mixer.	2 00
Pittsfield. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.	20 38
Plainfield. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	14 00
Prescott. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.	11 00
Randolph. Abby W. Turner.	20 00
Richmond. Richmond Aux. Mission Soc., by Kate P. Stevens, Sec.	5 00
Sandwich. Mrs. Robert Tobey.	5 00
Shelburne. Ladies of Cong. Ch., Bbl of C., for <i>Tougaloo U.</i>	10 00
Shelburne Falls. E. Maynard.	10 00
South Abington. "A Friend of Missions," to const. JAMES B. CLAPP, Mrs. MARIETTA M. MONK and Mrs. POLLY M. HARLOW L. MS.	90 00
Southbridge. Samuel L. Morse to const. ALFRED E. HOLMES L. M.	30 00
Southville. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	7 43
South Weymouth. Second Cong. Ch. and Soc.	48 00
Spencer. Mrs. Geo. H. Marsh's Sab. Sch. Class, for <i>Student Aid, Talladega C.</i>	5 50
Springfield. "Wide Awake Missy's Soc." of So. Ch., for <i>Lincoln M., Washington, D. C.</i>	25 00
Sturbridge. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	43 60
Sudbury. Evan Cong. Ch. and Soc., 30; "A Friend," 10	40 00
Upton. First Cong. Ch. and Soc.	47 84
Waltham. Mrs. Joseph Stackpole.	50 00
Waquoit. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	7 00
Warwick. Cong. Sab. Sch.	5 00
Watertown. Phillips Ch. and Soc. to const. GEORGE K. SNOW and SAMUEL G. GREENWOOD L. MS.	130 25
Webster. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	50 00
West Newbury. First Ch. and Soc.	5 00
Westford. William Taylor.	5 00
Williamstown. Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D.	30 00
Worcester. David White, mb.	200 00
Worcester. Plymouth Cong. Ch. to const. HENRY CHASE and G. FRANK WHITE L. MS.	100 00
By Charles Marsh, Treas. Hampden Benev. Ass'n; Chester, Second Ch., 9.69; Chicopee, Second Ch., 39.18; Third Ch., 16.40; Longmeadow, Gent.'s Benev. Soc., 20.55; Ludlow, 21.85; Mitteneague, 23.02; Monson, 30; Springfield, North Ch., 143.84 (of which \$1.33 for <i>Indian M.</i>); South Ch., 47.89; First Ch., 27.58; Southwick, 6; Wilbraham, 13.50.	399 60
	\$3,597 28

LEGACIES.

Lancaster. Estate of Catharine S. Bullard.	\$300 00
Holliston. Bequest of Mrs. M. M. Fiske, 4 bbls. of C.	\$3,897 28

RHODE ISLAND, \$265.00.

Central Falls. Cong. Ch.	65 00
Providence. Beneficent Cong. Ch.	200 00

CONNECTICUT, \$6,567.02.

Birmingham. Edwin Hallock.	10 00
Bristol. "A Friend," 10; "A Friend," 10; Mrs. P. L. Alcott, 5.	25 00
Canton Centre. Mrs. Sarah B. Hallock.	3 00
Cornwall. First Cong. Ch.	22 89
Durham. First Ch., 40; H. W. Fowler, 5.	45 00
East Woodstock. "A Friend"	2 00
Darien. F. H. Gleason	5 00
East Avon. Cong. Ch.	30 00
East Haddam. First Cong. Ch.	56 25
East Hartford. First Ch.	50 00
East Woodstock. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	15 00
Gilead. Mrs. Thomas L. Brown.	5 00
Goshen. Cong. Ch.	39 71
Granby. Cong. Ch. and Soc., 8; Rev. J. B. Cleaveland, 2.	10 00
Green's Farms. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	25 59
Hampton. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	15 96
Hartford. Mrs. H. A. Perkins, 200; "D. L. C.," 100; Wm. Thompson, 10; Rev. G. D. Pike, D. D., 10; Talcott St. Cong. Ch., 8.21.	328 21
Lebanon. M. L. Dutton, to const. MARY H. DUTTON L. M.	30 00
Meriden. Edmund Tuttle, to const. BETHIA LYDIA HUBBARD L. M.	30 00
Middletown. First Ch.	23 47
Monroe. Cong. Ch.	18 00
New Britain. "First Ch. of Christ."	57 42
New Haven. James H. Foy, 30; Rev. SAM'L J. M. MERWIN, 30, to const. himself L. M.; Robert Crane, 10; Charles Rupert, 5.	75 00
North Branford. Cong. Ch.	13 64
Prospect. Cong. Ch.	13 50
Rockville. Second Cong. Ch. to const S. T. NOBLE, JAMES G. BANTA and F. T. MAXWELL, L. MS.	100 00
Ridgefield. First Cong. Ch.	14 00
Salem. Cong. Ch.	8 20
Salisbury. Cong. Ch. Sab. Sch.	10 00
Terryville. Cong. Ch., to const. MISS MARY M. HUNTER, Mrs. ADA W. BATES, MISS ESTELLA E. HOTCHKISS and GEO. A. SCOTT, L. MS.	165 43
Tolland. Cong. Ch.	11 00
Torrington. L. Wetmore (100 of which for <i>Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.</i>).	200 00
Unionville. First Ch. of Christ.	48 12
Washington. First Cong. Ch.	45 20
Westford. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	12 00
West Hartford. Mrs. H. N. Chappell.	5 00
West Winsted. Cong. Ch., 154.72; Second Cong. Ch., 25.	179 72
Wethersfield. Cong. Ch.	53 82
Windsor. Cong. Ch.	75 00
Windsor Locks. "A Friend"	5 00
Woodbury. Mrs. C. P. Churchill.	1 00
———. "A Friend"	500 00
———. "To const. E. G. a Life Member."	30 00
	\$2,413 13

LEGACIES.

New Haven. Estate of Benj. H. Coe, by Henry G. Newton, Ex.	2,653 89
New London. "Trust Estate of Henry P. Haven" (of which 560 for <i>Talladega C.</i> and 500 for <i>Tillotson C. and N. Inst.</i>)	1,500 00
	\$6,567 02

NEW YORK, \$1,048.16.

Albany. C. A. Beach.	\$25 00
Binghamton. First Cong. Ch., 73.61; Chas. E. Lee, 10.	83 61

Brasher Falls. Elijah Wood, 25; E. A. Bell, 10	\$35 00	Painesville. Miss L. P. Bentley	\$10 00
Bridgewater. Cong. Ch.	13 13	Salem. D. A. Allen, 25; A. W. Allen, 1; A. W. Allen Jr., 4; to const. Mrs. JOHN FOREHOPE L. M.	30 00
Canandaigua. Dr. J. B. Hayes	2 00	Springfield. Ladies Miss'y Soc. of Cong. Ch., Bbl of C. for Talladega C.	35 16
Chenango Co. "A Friend"	20 00	Toledo. First Cong. Ch.	5 52
Cohoes. W. L. Gilbert, Philosophical Apparatus, for Talladega C.	100 00	West Williamsfield. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	
Eaton. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	7 10	Wilmington. A. H. M. Soc of Presb. Ch., Box of C., for Tougaloo U.	\$400 82
Fairport. First Cong. Ch., 75; J. E. Howard, 50, to const. REV. R. K. DAVIES L. M.	125 00	LEGACIES.	
Gilbertsville. A. Wood, A. M.	10 00	Cleveland. Estate of Brewster Pelton, by John G. Jennings	500 00
Gloversville. Mrs. U. M. Place	50 00	Painesville. Estate of Mrs. E. B. Ladd, by S. R. House, Ex.	1,000 00
Hopkinton. Cong. Ch.	37 00		\$1,900 82
Lebanon. Wm. Day, 20; Cong. Ch., 2.40	22 40	ILLINOIS, \$1,337.08.	
Lima. Geo. Thayer, 25; C. D. Miner, 5; H. C. Gilbert, 5; Geo. W. Thayer, 5; Mrs. E. W. Beadle (Rochester), 3.	43 00	Amboy. Cong. Ch.	45 00
New York. Albert H. Smith, 10; Children of Colored Orphan Asylum and their Chaplain, 10; "A Friend," 1	21 00	Aurora. N. L. Janes	25 00
New York Mills. Dr. H. N. Porter	10 00	Belvidere. E. Smith	3 00
Norwich. Mrs. R. A. Barber, bal. to const. HERVEY W. MANN, L. M.	10 00	Buda. Cong. Ch.	43 67
Oneida. Edward Loomis	5 00	Champaign. "Coral Workers," 20;	
Pekin. Miss Abigail Peck	25 00	Cong. Sab. Sch., 50	40 00
Penn Yan. Chas. C. Sheppard	100 00	Chebanse. Cong. Ch.	6 27
Plattsburg. G. W. Dodds	5 00	Chenoa. Cong. Ch.	7 44
Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Margaret J. Myers, 30; Cong. Ch., 23.07	53 07	Chicago. "Friends," 100; Dwight Needham, 100, to const. Mrs. H. N. TENNY, Mrs. MARY E. BAILEY and E. B. NEEDHAM L. Ms.; Union Park Ch.	210 00
Prattsburg. "A."	10 00	Chicago. Ladies of First Ch., for Chattanooga, Student Aid, Tougaloo U.	100 00
Pratham. Dr. A. Smith	5 00	Chicago. J. S. Kendall, Philosophical Apparatus, for Talladega C.	30 00
Rodman. Miss Eliza Gates, 25; John A. Sill, 10	35 00	Clifton. Cong. Ch.	5 14
Sag Harbor. Mrs. A. E. Westfall	2 00	Cobden. E. W. Towne	26 00
Sandy Hill. Mrs. Susan A. Rogers, for Student Aid, Tougaloo U.	5 00	Danvers. Cong. Ch.	16 41
Sherburne. C. A. Fuller	5 00	Dwight. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hetzel	10 00
Spencerport. Cong. Ch., 15; Ladies' Home M. Soc. of Cong. Ch. through N. Y. Woman's Miss'y Union, 12.40	27 40	Forrest. Cong. Ch.	23 40
Syracuse. Plymouth Cong. Ch.	86 45	Freeport. L. A. Warner	25 00
Tarrytown. "A Friend"	30 00	Galesburg. "J. D. W."	20 00
Union Springs. J. J. Thomas, 20; Mrs. Mary H. Thomas, 10	30 00	Geneseo. Mrs. E. L. Atkinson	10 00
Utica. Mrs. Sarah H. Mudge	10 00	Granville. "Merry Workers," by Eva Hopkins (one share)	20 00
NEW JERSEY, \$190.00.		Gridley. Cong. Ch.	8 00
Salem. W. G. Tyler	25 00	Hinsdale. "Friends"	25 00
Paterson. Auburn St. Cong. Sab. Sch., for Work among the Poor Whites	5 00	Jacksonville. James M. Longley	1 00
Orange Valley. Cong. Ch.	50 00	Joliet. Rev. S. Penfield	1 50
Maywood. E. K. Breckenridge	15 00	Joy Prairie. Cong. Ch.	21 26
Irvington. Rev. Almon Underwood	50 00	La Harpe. Mrs. E. Bernethy	30 00
Hanover. Mary H. Parker	5 00	Lake View. Cong. Ch.	11 42
East Orange. L. F. Hovey	15 00	Lawn Ridge. A. Crawford	10 00
Bernardsville. J. L. Roberts	25 00	Lewiston. Mrs. Myron Phelps	10 00
PENNSYLVANIA, \$143.00.		Lowell. "V. G. L."	2 00
East Springfield. Miss C. J. Cowles	5 00	Lyonsville. Cong. Ch.	18 75
Pittsburg. B. Preston	100 00	Millington. Mrs. D. W. Jackson, 5; Mrs. C. I. O. Havenhill, 1	6 00
Providence. Welsh Cong. Ch.	7 00	Monona. W. S. Potwin	5 00
Scranton. Plymouth Cong. Ch.	6 00	Neponset. Cong. Ch.	20 00
—, "C"	25 00	Payson. J. K. Scarborough, to const. MISS ANNIE SMITH, MISS LOUELLA ELLIOTT and MISS GRACE KAY, L. Ms.	100 00
OHIO, \$1,900.82.		Newark. Horace Day	5 00
Adam's Mills. Mrs. M. A. Smith	12 50	Pecatonia. Cong. Ch.	4 35
Bellevue. Cong. Ch., 46.15, and Sab. Sch., 2.55	48 70	Peoria. A. A. Stevens	10 00
Brownhelm. O. H. Perry	10 00	Port Byron. Cong. Ch.	3 77
Cleveland. Jennings Av Cong. Ch., for Indian M.	25 00	Princeton. Mrs. P. B. Criss, 15; Mrs. S. C. Clapp, 10	25 00
Cleveland. First Cong. Ch., 15.79; Grace Cong. Ch., 2.08; Mrs. Charlotte Ruggles, 2	19 87	Quincy. First Union Cong. Ch.	77 00
Cuyahoga Falls. Cong. Ch.	12 00	Quincy. Joshua Perry	7 50
Hudson. Rev. Josiab Strong	2 00	Rantoul. Mrs. A. Pierce, 5; Mrs. Milton, 25c	5 25
Mansfield. Tracy & Avery	125 00	Rochelle. C. F. Holcomb	15 00
Marietta. C. C. Ketter	5 00	Rockford. THOMAS D. ROBERTSON, 30; to const. himself L. M.; Second Cong. Ch. (ad'l), 20; Maria E. Briggs, 2	52 00
Mount Vernon. William Turner	10 00	Seward. Cong. Ch. and Soc.	12 16
Nelson. Dea. H. Pike	20 00	Sheffield. Cong. Ch.	114 50
Newark. Welsh Cong. Ch.	10 00	Thomasborough. H. M. Seymour	5 00
North Amherst. Cong. Ch.	5 07	West Union. C. Presb. Ch.	1 69
North Benton. Simon Hartzell	5 00	Wilme te. Arthur B. Smith	25 00
Oberlin. Dr. Homer Johnson, 5; Wm. M. Mead, 5	10 00	Winnebago. N. F. Parsons, 20; O. T. Holcomb, 2	22 00
		Woodburn. Cong. Ch.	15 60

MICHIGAN, \$245.75.

Ann Arbor. First Cong. Ch.....	\$55 00
Battle Creek. "A Friend".....	1 00
Bensonia. Rev. Joseph S. Fisher.....	10 00
Bradley. First Cong. Ch.....	2 28
Detroit. Rev. C. C. Foote.....	5 00
Eaton Rapids. "The Cheerful Workers," by Mrs. D. P. Breed, for <i>Montgomery, Ala.</i>	5 00
Hillsdale. John W. Ford, 1.50; M. I. Mead, 1.....	2 50
Homer. Mrs. G. C. Evarts and "Friend".....	7 00
Homestead. Morris Case.....	5 00
Hopkins. Second Cong. Ch., 9.25; First Cong. Ch., 3.72.....	12 97
Lansing. Plymouth Ch., 45; Prof. R. C. Kedzie, 10; "A Teacher of 1867," 2.....	57 00
Northville. "Advance on Legacy".....	50 00
Owosso. Cong. Ch.....	13 00
South Haven. Clark Pierce.....	10 00
Vermontville. "A Friend".....	10 00

IOWA, \$148.30.

Blairtown. J. H. French.....	14 50
Cedar Rapids. John F. Dean.....	5 00
Creston. Pilgrim Parish, for <i>Student Aid, Toulaloo U.</i>	20 00
Des Moines. Rev. M. N. Miles, 5; Rev. B. S. St. John, 2.....	7 00
Dubuque. Sab. Sch. of German Cong. Ch.....	5 00
Hampton. "In memory of Mother B., by her daughter, Mrs. F.".....	5 00
Le Mars. Cong. Ch.....	21 50
Magnolia. Mary Raymond.....	10 00
Maquoketa. Cong. Ch. and Sab. Sch.....	9 98
Monona. Rev. W. S. Potwin, for <i>Student Aid, Talladega C.</i>	5 00
Muscataine. Cong. Sab. Sch., 10; German Cong. Ch., 5.....	15 00
Onawa. Cong. Ch.....	8 40
Osage. Cong. Ch. Missy Soc.....	5 00
Ottumwa. Main St. Cong. Ch., Box Goods, for <i>Toulaloo U.</i>	5 57
Tipton. Cong. Ch.....	5 00
Toledo. Mrs. E. N. Barker.....	5 00
Waterloo. Cong. Ch., Bbl. of C., for <i>Talladega C.</i>	6 35
Webster City. Cong. Ch.....	5 00

WISCONSIN, \$464.50.

Beloit. Mary A. Kellogg.....	5 00
Burlington. Ladies of Plym. Ch., Bbl. of C., for <i>Marion, Ala.</i>	10 00
Clinton. John H. Cooper.....	6 62
Cooksville. Cong. Ch.....	5 00
Cooksville. Edward Gilley.....	60 00
Delavan. Cong. Ch.....	15 60
Hartland. Cong. Ch.....	10 00
Janesville. Mrs. F. S. Eldred.....	25 00
Lake Geneva. First Cong. Ch.....	75 00
Madison. First Cong. Ch. (50 of which for <i>Le Moyne Inst.</i>).....	10 00
Menasha. Cong. Ch.....	10 47
Milton. Cong. Ch.....	10 47
Milwaukee. Grand Av. Cong. Ch., 99.61; Wm. Dawes, 40; Hanover Cong. Ch., 16.50.....	156 11
New Lisbon. Cong. Ch.....	10 70
Racine. Ladies of Cong. Ch., for <i>Missionary, Austin, Texas</i>	8 00
Sheboygan Cong. Ch., 20; Daniel Brown, 2.....	22 00
Waukesha. First Cong. Ch.....	35 00

MINNESOTA, \$77.37.

Morristown. "A Friend".....	10 00
Minneapolis. Ladies of Plymouth Ch. for a <i>Teacher, Indian M.</i>	20 00
Minneapolis. Pilgrim Cong. Ch.....	5 75
Northfield. J. F. Wilcox, for <i>Student Aid, Talladega C.</i>	5 00
Red Wing. Mrs. J. B. Nelson.....	10 00
Rochester. Cong. Ch.....	20 62
Sherburn. Cong. Ch.....	6 00

KANSAS, \$35.46.

Cawker City. Cong. Ch.....	\$3 50
Manhattan. Cong. Ch., Mrs. Mary Parker.....	20 00
Sterling. First Cong. Ch.....	11 96

MISSOURI, \$10.00.

Kidder. First Cong. Ch.....	10 00
-----------------------------	-------

DAKOTA, \$1.00.

Springfield. Cong. Ch.....	1 00
----------------------------	------

WASHINGTON TER., \$13.70.

Houghton. First Ch. of Christ.....	13 70
------------------------------------	-------

OREGON, \$10.00.

Canyon City. E. S. Penfield.....	10 00
----------------------------------	-------

COLORADO, \$5.00.

Colorado Springs. Mrs. J. W. Pickett.....	5 00
---	------

CALIFORNIA, \$2,193.00.

San Francisco. The California Chinese Mission.....	2,188 00
Santa Rosa. Chas. A. Birchard.....	5 00

MARYLAND, \$200.00.

Baltimore. "A Friend".....	200 00
----------------------------	--------

TENNESSEE, \$15.00.

Nashville. Prof. F. A. Chase, 10; Cong. Ch., 5.....	15 00
---	-------

NORTH CAROLINA, \$18.00.

Wilmington. "A. E. F.," 10; Cong. Ch., 8.....	18 00
---	-------

SOUTH CAROLINA, \$15.00.

Charleston. Plym. Cong. Ch.....	15 00
---------------------------------	-------

GEORGIA, \$103.90.

Atlanta. Cong. Ch., 30; Tuition, 19.40.....	49 40
McIntosh. Cong. Ch.....	9 00
Savannah. First Cong. Ch.....	45 00
Woodville. Rev. J. H. H. Sengstacke.....	50

ALABAMA, \$101.27.

Anniston. Woman's Home Missy. Soc., by Mrs. P. V. Conley, Sec., for <i>Indian M.</i>	2 00
Marion. Cong. Ch.....	9 66
Montgomery. Cong. Ch.....	10 00
Selma. Cong. Ch.....	9 60
Talladega. Talladega C., Tuition, 37.25; Cong. Ch., 2.76.....	70 01

FLORIDA, \$34.55.

Saint Augustine. Rent.....	34 55
----------------------------	-------

MISSISSIPPI, \$10.00.

Jackson. Rent, 8; Cong. Ch., 2.....	10 00
-------------------------------------	-------

CANADA, \$100.00.

—— "A Friend".....	100 00
--------------------	--------

SCOTLAND, \$53.02.

Perth. North United Presb. Ch., £11 (of which £2 from James Balman, for <i>Chinese M.</i>) by D. Morton.....	53 02
Total for August.....	\$20,507 91
Total from Oct. 1 to Aug. 31.....	\$217,940 39

FOR THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY.

Subscriptions for August.....	36 10
Previously acknowledged.....	664 70
Total.....	\$700 80

RECEIPTS OF THE CALIFORNIA CHINESE MISSION—FROM JAN. 20 TO JULY 10, 1884.
E. PALACHE, TREAS.

FROM AUXILIARY MISSIONS: Alameda, Chinese Monthly Offerings, 42.65; Marysville, Chinese, 46.55; Oroville, Chinese, 19.95; Petaluma, Chinese, 11.75; Mrs. M. H. Colby, 20; Dea A. B. Case, 6; Placerville, Yek Som, 3; Sacramento, Chinese, 47.75; Miss M. Carrington, 6; Santa Barbara, Chinese, 21; Santa Cruz, Chinese, 66.55; Annual Membership, 9; Anniversary Col., 6.35; Stockton, Chinese, 4.....	310 55
--	--------

FROM CHURCHES: Berkeley, Cong. Ch. (part), 5; San Francisco, Bethany Ch., Central Sch. Chinese, 15.05; Bethany Sch., Chinese, 16; West Sch., Chinese, 30.50; North Sch., Chinese, 5.55; Annual Col. (of which 14 for An. Membership), 19.50; Woodland, Cong. Ch., 11.35..... \$102 95

FROM INDIVIDUAL HELPERS: Balfour, Guthrie & Co., 500; Alexander Balfour, 250; Hon. S. Williamson, M. P., Liverpool, 250; Miss M. L. Newcomb, 500; James M. Haven, 20; A. P. Flint, 20; Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D.

D., 10; Geo. C. Boardman, 10; Rev. J. Rowell, 10; J. J. Vasconcellos, 5; Chin Fung, 50c..... 1,575 50

FROM EASTERN FRIENDS: Bangor, Me., Hon. E. R. Burpee, 100; "Almost-Home," 11; Stockbridge, Mass, Miss Alice Byington, 60; Miss Adele Brewer, 1; Washington, Pa., Dr. and Mrs. Granger, 10; Iowa City, Ia., Pres. J. L. Pickard, LL. D., 5; Minneapolis, Minn., "Friends," by Miss Alice Starkweather, 12..... 199 00

Total..... \$2,188 00

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. This Society shall be called the American Missionary Association.

ART. II. The object of this Association shall be to conduct Christian missionary and educational operations and diffuse a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures in our own country and other countries which are destitute of them, or which present open and urgent fields of effort.

ART. III. Members of evangelical churches may be constituted members of this Association for life by the payment of thirty dollars into its treasury, with the written declaration at the time or times of payment that the sum is to be applied to constitute a designated person a life member; and such membership shall begin sixty days after the payment shall have been completed. Other persons, by the payment of the same sum, may be made life members without the privilege of voting.

Every evangelical church which has within a year contributed to the funds of the Association, and every State Conference or Association of such churches, may appoint two delegates to the Annual Meeting of the Association; such delegates, duly attested by credentials, shall be members of the Association for the year for which they were thus appointed.

ART. IV. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in the month of October or November, at such time and place as may be designated by the Association, or, in case of its failure to act, by the Executive Committee, by notice printed in the official publication of the Association for the preceding month.

ART. V. The officers of the Association shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary or Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, Auditors, and an Executive Committee of fifteen members, all of whom shall be elected by ballot.

At the first Annual Meeting after the adoption of this Constitution, five members of the Executive Committee shall be elected for the term of one year, five for two years and five for three years, and at each subsequent Annual Meeting five members shall be elected for the full term of three years, and such others as shall be required to fill vacancies.

ART. VI. To the Executive Committee shall belong the collecting and disbursing of funds, the appointing, counseling, sustaining and dismissing of missionaries and agents, and the selection of missionary fields. They shall have authority to fill all vacancies in office occurring between the Annual Meetings; to apply to any Legislature for acts of incorporation, or conferring corporate powers; to make provision when necessary for disabled missionaries and for the widows and children of deceased missionaries, and in general to transact all such business as usually appertains to the Executive Committees of missionary and other benevolent societies. The acts of the Committee shall be subject to the revision of the Annual Meeting.

Five members of the Committee constitute a quorum for transacting business.

ART. VII. No officer shall be made a member of this Association who is not a member of some evangelical church.

ART. VIII. Missionary bodies and churches or individuals may appoint and sustain missionaries of their own, through the agency of the Executive Committee, on terms mutually agreed upon.

ART. IX. No amendment shall be made to this Constitution except by the vote of two-thirds of the members present at an Annual Meeting and voting, the amendment having been approved by the vote of a majority at the previous Annual Meeting.

MASON & HAMLIN

Exhibited at ALL the important WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS, Mason & Hamlin Organs have, after most rigid examinations and comparisons, been ALWAYS FOUND BEST, and AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS; not even in one such important comparison has **ORGANS** any other American Organ been found equal to them. ONE HUNDRED STYLES, adapted to all uses, from the smallest size, yet having the characteristic Mason & Hamlin excellence, at \$22, to the best instrument which it is possible to construct from reeds, at \$900 or more. Illustrated catalogues, 46 pp., 4to, and price lists, free.

The Mason & Hamlin Company manufacture UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, adding to all the improvements which have been **PIANOS** found valuable in such instruments, one of peculiar practical value, tending to greatest purity and refinement in quality of tone and durability, especially diminished liability to get out of tune. Pronounced the greatest improvement made in upright pianos for half a century. The MASON & HAMLIN CO. pledge themselves that every piano of their make shall illustrate that VERY HIGHEST EXCELLENCE which has always characterized their organs. Send for circular with illustrations, full description and explanation.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

BOSTON, 154 Tremont St. CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Ave.

NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square).

POSITIVE RESULTS.

From N. Y. Independent.

One of the most conservative, and at the same time one of the safest, life insurance companies in the country is the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, whose home office is in this city, and whose agencies are in the principal cities throughout the United States. The attention of the public is called to this institution in a half column advertisement published in the insurance pages, in which the positive results of a policy in the Manhattan are fully and satisfactorily explained. For example, if a gentleman of thirty insures his life for \$10,000, and agrees to make twenty annual payments, the premium will be \$301.80 each year, or \$6,036 for the twenty years. At the end of the twenty years, the company agrees to return to the policy holder \$5,700, so that the net cost for the twenty years' insurance is only \$336, or \$16.80 per year. Besides, if the policy holder dies during these twenty years, his heirs will get \$10,000. This form of policy is simple, and above all is incontestable after five years. Its popularity will be sure to bring in a large business to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company.

HENRY STOKES, President.

J. L. HALSEY, 1st Vice-Pres't.
H. B. STOKES, 2d Vice-Pres't.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.



THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Furnishes unequalled facilities for instruction in Piano, Organ, Violin, Voice, all **Orchestral Instruments**, and **Tuning**. In the **ART** Department for Drawing, Painting, Modeling and Portraiture. In **Modern LANGUAGES**, German, French and Italian, with the best native teachers. In **English Branches**, Common and Higher. In the **College of ORATORY** in Vocal, Technique, Elocution, Rhetorical Oratory, Forensic and Lyric Art. In the **NEW HOME** excellent board and nicely furnished rooms, with light, heat, etc., can be had from \$45 to \$75 per term of ten weeks. Tuition from \$5 to \$20 for ten weeks in classes of four. Private Lessons in any Department. New Circular, beautifully illustrated sent free. **FALL TERM** begins Sept. 11th, 1884.
E. TOURJEE, Director, Franklin Sq., Boston.

NEW BOOKS, 1884.

Studies in the New Testament.

By Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D. These studies were not designed as sermons, but are a free and fresh presentation of religious truth as prepared in connection with the course of the International Lessons. 12mo. 316 pp. \$1.25.

Vacation Days at Foxwood. S.

By Mrs. Elizabeth P. Allan. The story of a vacation spent by a knot of fine boys on the Academy premises, with many adventures on week-days and many happy and helpful Sundays. An admirable book for boys. 12mo. 224 pp. 4 cuts. \$1.

Honest Wullie. S.

By Mrs. Lydia L. Rouse. A home story of life in Scotland, with many scenes of deep and pathetic interest during the days of persecution. The brave and loyal characters described are fine models for our boys. 12mo. 316 pp. 5 cuts. \$1.25.

Lizzie and Her Friends. S.

By Mrs. M. F. Butts, author of the Frolic Series. A most charming story of child-life, showing how little sick Lizzie found good friends among the children, who send her to New York for a cure. Illustrated with 8 full-page cuts by Miss Lathbury. Most elegant cover in eight colors and gold. 4to. 144 pp. 8 cuts. 75 cents.

Apples of Gold. S.

One of the best books ever issued for the little people, having over 200 pages easy reading in large type, with pictures on every page, four of them printed in colors. With new cover in colors and gold. 4to. 208 pp. 50 cents.

FLORAL GEM SERIES.

Royal Promises. S.

A collection of texts of Scripture, with appropriate hymns, put up in a new and attractive shape, with original cover. All printed in six colors and gold, making a most charming gift for old or young. Sq. 24mo. 24 pp. 25 cents.

Royal Words of Grace. S.

Another of the series of "Floral Gems," different from the last, and yet of the same general shape and character. Something entirely new in shape, matter and design. Sq. 24mo. 24 pp. 25 cents.

The Voice of Thanksgiving. S.

The third of our "Floral Gems," with texts and hymns specially adapted for thanksgiving. Only one-half the size of the last two, with same general characteristics. Original cover. 32mo. 48 pp. 20 cents.

BRIGHT COVERED BOOKS.

All the books named below have new covers from original designs, most beautifully printed in eight colors and gold.

Splendid Times. S.

By Mrs. Sangster. A charming book, with plenty of cuts; showing how the Van Winkle children had a "splendid time." 4to. 88 pp. 20 cuts. 50 cents.

Pictures and Stories of Long Ago.

Four books of Bible stories by Faith Latimer, each with fine colored cut, and eight full-page pictures. 4to. Each 25 cents.

Beasts and Birds. S.

Comprising descriptions, both by the pen and pictures, of beasts and birds of the various parts of the world. 4to. 4 kinds. Each 25 cents.

Little Folks' Stories. S.

By Mrs. Raffensperger. Intended for the children, with every other page a picture; reading in large type and suited for all. Elegant cover. 4to. 48 pp. 24 cuts. 25 cents.

Happy Hours. S.

By Mrs. Raffensperger. A companion to the book last named, with entirely different cover. 4to. 48 pp. 24 cuts. 25 cents.

NEW S. S. CARDS.

No. 63. Words of the King.

A packet from original designs, with fine flowers in twelve colors, and special attention paid to the selection of texts. 12 cards 4x6. 12 texts. 30 cents.

No. 64. Helps by the Way.

Packet similar to the last, from designs by Baroness de Vouga, elegantly printed. Each card has two texts, carefully selected. 12 cards 4x6. 12 texts. 30 cents.

No. 65. Manna for the Day.

Twelve floral cards with heads of children, from designs by Miss Latbury. 12 cards 3x4½. 12 texts. 25 cents.

No. 66. Jewels.

Floral cards with heads similar to last, but entirely different. 12 cards 3x4½. 12 texts. 25 cents.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

150 Nassau Street, New York; 52 Bromfield Street, Boston; 1,512 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; 75 State Street, Rochester; 153 Wabash Avenue, Chicago; 757 Market Street, San Francisco.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For beauty of gloss, for saving of toll,
For freedom from dust and slowness to soil,
And also for cheapness 'tis yet unsurpassed,
And thousands of merchants are selling it fast.

Of all imitations 'tis well to beware;
The half risen sun every package should bear,
For this is the "trade mark" the MORSE BROS.
use,
And none are permitted the mark to abuse.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS ARE THE BEST.

Catalogues Free on Application.

Address the Company either at
BOSTON, MASS., 531 Tremont Street;
LONDON, ENG., 57 Holborn Viaduct;
KANSAS CITY, Mo., 817 Main Street;
ATLANTA, GA., 27 Whitehall Street;
Or, DEFIANCE, O.

OVER 95,000 SOLD.

GOSPEL
Melodies
By
H. MILLARD
Published By
S.T. GORDON & SON
13 EAST 14th St.
NEW YORK

FOR GOSPEL MEETINGS & SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Contains 128 Pages. 100 New Songs,

Sample Sheets (16 pp.) Gratis,

PRICE:

Paper Cover, 25 cents each\$20.00 per 100 Copies.
Board " 30 "25.00 "
Cloth, flexible, 50 "45.00 "

Sent post-paid on receipt of retail price.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK,

FOR MARKING ANY FABRIC WITH A
COMMON PEN, WITHOUT A
PREPARATION.

**It Still Stands Unrivalled After
50 Years' Test.**

THE SIMPLEST AND BEST.

Sales now greater than ever before.
This Ink received the Diploma and
Medal at Centennial over all rivals.
Report of Judges: "For simplicity
of application and indelibility."

INQUIRE FOR
PAYSON'S

COMBINATION!!!

Sold by all Druggists, Stationers and
News Agents, and by many Fancy
Goods and Furnishing Houses.

Latest! Brightest! Best!

THE "NEW NATIONAL SERIES."

Barnes' New National Readers.

Completed. The most beautiful School Readers ever issued; also unequalled in practical timelessness and correct gradation. *Watson's New Graphic Speller*, a new speller which combines written and oral lessons.

Barnes' New Arithmetic.

Presents a minimum of theory with a maximum of practice. It adopts the shortest and best methods.

Bardeen's Complete Rhetoric.

The treatment is eminently practical. Rhetoric applied to daily life. \$1.50.

Monteith's New Geographies.

Complete two-book series, with latest data, beautiful maps, new standard time, and all other "modern improvements." Monteith's *Boys' and Girls' Atlas* (25 cents) just published.

Barnes' Brief History Series.

Including United States, France, Ancient, Modern (each \$1.00), Greece (75c.), and General (just published), \$1.60. In many parts of the country more largely used than all competing Histories combined.

Steele's 14 Weeks in each Science.

Embracing Philosophy, Physiology, Chemistry, Zoölogy, Geology, Astronomy and Botany.

These books have attained a phenomenal success, and the demand is constantly increasing. \$1.00 each.

Steele's New Astronomy.

The "Story of the Stars," in Prof. Steele's best style, from new type and rewritten. \$1.00.

Steele's Hygienic Physiology.

Fully complies with the law as to teaching the effects of alcohol and narcotics; already adopted by the State Boards of Education of Michigan, Delaware, Kentucky and Washington Territory, and by the majority of Counties in New York and Vermont. Endorsed by the W. C. T. U. \$1.00. Abridged Edition, 50 cents.

Sill's Lessons in English.

A practical, systematic and complete grammar. Useless verbiage eliminated. 60 cents.

Barnes' Popular Drawing Series.

This new and beautiful system of drawing was prepared by a skillful teacher, and has many new and valuable features.

Martin's Civil Government.

A knowledge of local and national forms of Government is incumbent upon all citizens and can be obtained from this work better than from all others. \$1.00.

Worman's Modern Language Series.

French, German and Spanish on the natural method. "First Book" in each language, 40 cents.

THE NATIONAL SERIES comprises more than three hundred publications, representing text-books adapted to every grade of common school and college classes. Specimen pages sent free of cost to any address. Descriptive catalogue free.

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,

111 and 113 William St., N. Y. City,

34 and 36 Madison St., Chicago.